The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1873. NUMBER 162.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe and Franklin-sts.

We shall continue our

POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY

CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF OUR

ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

Carpets and Upholstery Goods,

Until everything is disposed of. We shall this week offer,

Without Regard to Cost

Our Entire Stock of FURS, of every description; CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SUITS, FANCY SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

A rare opportunity is offered to buy for present and future wants.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In Every Department.

$100,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

To be

SACRIFICED.

We must reduce our stock rapidly before removal, and will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 27, and make our prices lower than any other house in Chicago, whether selling at cost or otherwise.

We offer Dress Goods, Black Silks, and Paisley Shawls at unprecedented bargains. Will close out our Cloaks and Suits at half price. Will sell Cheney Brothers' American Black Silks at $1.75; Colored ditto, $2.00; Pure Silk Velvet at $3.00, worth $10.00; at $8.00, worth $14.00; at $10.00, worth $16.00.

Special attention called to Woollens and Flannels at cost.

Decided bargains in Real Laces of all kinds, Collars, Barbes, etc.; also, Ladies' Cotton Underwear, below cost. Ladies' and Gents' Flannel Underwear, Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, etc., at largely reduced prices.

Please come early in the morning. "First come first served."

HUNT,

BARBOUR & CO.

103 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

MANUFACTUERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK AND TOOLS,

110 & 120 Monroe-st.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, we shall sell, to the highest cash bidder,

$2,000 of the People's Omnibus & Baggage Company's Stock

At our office, No. 56 Washington-st.

RAYMOND & WATSON.

$20,000 WORTH DRY GOODS,

AT MORRIS, ILL.,

Will be sold on reasonable time, with liberal discount from New York cost. Possession of store GUARANTEED twelve months. Fine double brick Store, known as the Rockwell Store, where a business has been done of $100,000 per annum. The stock will be sold within thirty days. Inquire of JAMES Q. WILLIS, Morris, or JOHN C. BULLENT, Gardner House, Agent for Alex. M. Gardner.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$3 PHOTOGRAPHS. $3

Either "SHADOW," REMBRANDT or the finest BERLIN FINISH, NATURAL as LIFE, will be given you for THREE DOLLARS per dozen, at

BRANDS, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 If you are SLEIGH-RIDING down the avenue, it will detain you but a short time to call at BRAND'S, 596 Wabash-av. $3

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of D. W. & A. KEITH & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the firm name in liquidation.

D. W. KEITH,
ABIJAH KEITH,
WM. B. GALE.

Chicago, Jan. 27, 1873.

P. S.—The office of the late firm D. W. & A. Keith & Co. will be for the present at Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s, cor. Madison and Franklin-sts.

DISSOLUTION.

The late firm of J. F. Nichols, composed of J. F. Nichols, N. T. Fitch, and J. W. Hedenberg, was dissolved on the 15th of January, 1873, by decree of the Circuit Court. The undersigned will continue the real estate business at Room 5, Morrison's Block, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts. J. W. HEDENBERG.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Petit & Oliver, heretofore doing business at 87 Lumber-st., is this day dissolved. The business will hereafter be conducted by Hans M. Oliver, who will receive all debts due to, and settle all accounts owing by the late firm. CHARLES PETIT.

Chicago, Jan. 27, 1873. HANS M. OLIVER.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. F. Nichols, N. T. Fitch, and J. W. Hedenberg has been dissolved. The Real Estate and Loan Commission business of Hedenberg & Co. will be continued at 55 South Canal, (the same place as heretofore) by the undersigned, under the name and style of J. F. NICHOLS & CO.

J. F. NICHOLS,
N. T. FITCH.

Dated Chicago, Jan. 25, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. PHILLIPS,

Bookseller, Stationer, and News Dealer,

132 DEARBORN-ST.,

North-st corner Madison-st., Chicago.

Wholesale and Retail, Masks.

Best and finest assortment in the West at

SCHWEITZER & BEER'S,

154 State-st., near Monroe.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STEAM WARMING.

Defective heating apparatus of churches, stores, etc., made to work satisfactorily, and meet requirements of fixed Underwriters. Bids furnished for steam-heating. Jobbing attended to.

WATSON & MORRILL, 126 Michigan-st.

TEA.

To the Tea Trade.

You can now retail

Good Teas as Low as 50 cts. per Pound,

By buying ours AT THIRTY-FIVE. Please compare them with those you are buying at fifty cents.

We have in stock

1,056 HALF CHESTS TEA,

Ranging from good to very choicest. Also, two invoices of

400 WE IMPORTED FROM JAPAN

Which we offer the Jobbing Trade at

Prices that Defy Competition.

CASH BUYERS, or those in the highest order of credit, can save money by EXAMINING OUR STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. Call, or send for samples, in proof of our assertions.

PRINTED CATALOGUES of our General Wholesale Grocery Stock, showing greatly reduced prices, will be mailed upon request.

W. M. HOYT & CO.,

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 Michigan-av.,

CORNER RIVER-ST.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER FIRE 1720

Local Committee.

J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,

3 and 4 Bryan Block.

Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

TO RENT.

OFFICES

IN THE

Tribune Building

Now Ready for Occupancy.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

There are several choice offices offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,

Room 1, Nevada Block.

OFFICE.

Lowest rent and best location; Quinlan Block, opposite the Court House. Houses in all parts of the city to rent and for sale.

JACOB C. MAGILL,

Real Estate and Loans, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

SONTAG & STAUDINGER

IMPORTERS OF

China, Glassware, and Fancy Goods,

Have removed and are now permanently located at

160 STATE-ST.

WANTED.

First-Class Building

wanted on Wabash-av., State, or Clark-sts., to be paid for one-third cash, balance in best West Side real property, two blocks from bridge.

ROBERT REID, 120 LaSalle-st.

WANTED.

A GENERAL AGENT for the EQUITABLE LIFE, of NEW YORK, wanted for the city.

JENNISON & THOMPSON,
General Managers, 108 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We can now make a number of loans of $5,000 to $10,000 and upward, for a term of years on central improved real estate.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 309, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., for work on the E. A. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

C. H. CRANE, Sec.

WASHINGTON.

A Quiet Day in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Alley Loquacious and the Ames Brothers Sullen and Reticent.

Exit the Franking Privilege After July 1 Next.

The Black Sheep Marked for the Forty-third Congress.

Pistols and Coffee for Sypher and McCormick.

A Pool Organized to Purchase the Union Pacific Railroad.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—John B. Alley, ex-Congressman from Massachusetts, was the only witness before the Wilson Committee today. While the two Ames were sullen, morose, and reticent during their examination before this Committee, Mr. Alley was the reverse, being cheerful, lively, and extravagantly loquacious. Both methods, however, led to the same results, and, when the testimony was finished, it was impossible to admire the memory, intelligence, or conscience of any one of the Massachusetts operators. The verbosity with which Mr. Alley gave his testimony was something astonishing. As soon as a question was propounded to him he set off into a speech, in which he tried to show the Commission why he ought not to be expected to answer the question. He several times succeeded in diverting the Commission from their inquiry and leading them off on other subjects. When a square question was put to him, involving any important point, his memory would fail, or he would plead his ignorance. Sometimes he would give his impressions, adding that, perhaps, he might be wrong. From the little gathered during his testimony, it seems certain that the Union Pacific Road did not get dollar for dollar as provided by law for their stock, but that the stock represents more money that it is worth. In other words that every dollar of stock does not represent a dollar in money. This of itself is regarded by the Committee as a very important point, and very significant. Mr. Alley's absence of memory and intelligence was best shown in his answers regarding the $435,754 known as the "suspense account," disbursed in 1864, as may be seen below. This sum, it is generally admitted, was used in a corrupt manner, principally in this city, and to this day Mr. Alley has failed to learn exactly where it did go. In addition to this, Mr. Ames knew nothing of the manner in which the $126,000 was got away with. All he could remember of these sums, according to his testimony, was he understood a portion of it went to Mr. M'Comb, to Stewart, and to newspaper people, but that was all he knew, notwithstanding he was a Director in the company. The "suspense account" derived its name from the fact that it was suspended for three years. At a meeting of the Directors, Jan. 4, 1867, Oliver Ames and John J. Cisco were appointed a Committee to look into the account and their decision should end all further controversy, and that the account should be closed and charged to the construction account. Messrs. Ames and Cisco, as above, reported as follows:

STATEMENT OF SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Aug. 1, 1864, T. C. Durant	$44,549.00
Aug. 25, T. C. Durant	4,000.00
Sept. 1, T. C. Durant	66,325.00
Sept. 14, T. Durant	13,126.00
Sept. 14, T. C. Durant	6,500.00
Sept. 20, C. S. Bushnell	15,751.00
Sept. 26, G. T. M. Davis	3,000.00
Sept. 29, James C. Kennedy	2,500.00
Sept. 29, Alex. Hay	4,000.00
Sept. 30, T. C. Durant	50,000.00
Sept. 30, T. C. Durant	8,000.00
March 21, T. C. Durant	20,000.00
March 21, T. C. Durant	5,500.00
March 21, H. S. McComb	1,000.00
Dec. 29, 1865, T. C. Durant	112,000.00
March 30, 1866, Special Committee	50,000.00
May 10, Special Committee	20,000.00
Total	$435,754.00

To the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

The undersigned, special Committee appointed by the resolution of this Board, passed Jan. 4, 1867, respectfully report that we have informed ourselves as to the details of the accounts of which the foregoing is a settlement, and have found that the several amounts were paid as above contained, upon proper authority of the Board, and proper vouchers, and that the facts in the premises are satisfactory to us.

(Signed) OLIVER AMES,
JOHN J. CISCO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 1867.

Considerable surprise was manifested in the committee-room, when the witness stated that he had been informed that Thaddeus Stevens had got $80,000 of the amount. He was asked by the Chairman if he did not think the whole amount, reaching nearly two-thirds of a million, had not been improperly used,—wasted or withheld by those handling it. The witness did not sanction it. The floating debt of the Union Pacific Road is between $8,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Mr. Ames said in the course of his testimony, that of the wealthy men, about 20 in number, among whom he named Schell, Clarke, Duff, Oakes, and Oliver Ames, Morton of New York, Pullman, Dillon, and Atkins, were to withdraw their money, their credit, and their influence from the road, it would at once cause the stock and bonds to fall of their present value; that the 20 men could bring thirty or forty millions of dollars to the road, and that they own about half the road, exclusive of bonds; that those owning the first mortgage bonds are not generally stockholders; that out of the latter, representing $27,000,000, many live in Europe; and, finally, that he did not think there was the slightest danger of the Union Pacific Railroad falling into the hands of the holders of the first mortgage bonds.

Judge Poland's Committee will resume its sessions to-morrow, when Oakes Ames is expected to produce his original memorandum book, together with such letters from members of Congress bearing on this subject which have not already been put in evidence. It is understood that Ames will offer another letter from Patterson, together with a statement made by Garfield of all that the latter had received on account of his Credit Mobilier stock. The Committee have determined, also, to summon Job Stevenson before them to show on what information he based the resolution calling for an investigation into the affairs of the Sioux City & Dubuque Railroad. If Ames is not ready with his papers, this latter subject will be inquired into.

THE BLACK SHEEP—THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Those Republican members of the House who were not tempted with offers of Credit Mobilier stock, are discussing the propriety of holding a caucus with a view to so arrange the Speakership and Committees of the next House, that no member, charged with having taken and held such stock, shall be given a prominent position in the next Congress. This move, as a matter of course, is directed at Messrs. Blaine, Dawes, and Garfield. It is charged that the Republican majority is now practically neutralized through the demoralization which prevails growing out of the Credit Mobilier investigation, and this, as a consequence, the Democratic minority now control legislation, and pass or defeat whatever measures they may see fit. The split, thus far, has been confined to those who favor the selection of Wheeler, of New York, and Maynard, of Tennessee, for the Speakership of the Forty-third Congress. Butler, however, is working like a beaver to have the caucus held immediately, so that it may particularly recommend a displacement from the head of the Ways and Means Committee.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

It is among the rumors here that a pool is now being formed, in which the Bank of California and the Central Pacific Railroad are the responsible parties, for the purchase of the Union Pacific Road, in case the June interest on the bonds of the latter corporation goes to protest, which event is regarded as highly probable in the present embarrassments and complications of the Company. Under these circumstances the Trustees would be compelled to sell out under the first mortgage bonds, and it is believed that the entire Union Pacific line, together with its rolling stock, could be bought up for about $15,000,000.

By an almost unanimous vote, Senators Trumbull, Sprague, Morrill, of Maine, and Hamlin voting in the negative, the Senate, to-day, adopted Edmund's amendment to the interest section of the Legislative Appropriation bill, with some considerable modifications however. As the section now stands, it directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold from the Pacific Railroad the money due for freight and transportation, and 5 per cent due for the net earnings. The right is given to the railroad to go to the Court of Claims, with the further right to appeal to the Supreme Court. It is also provided that the Court of Claims shall not only pass upon all questions relating to this entire subject, but also upon all points raised in the reply of the Government. This suit when it is once brought is to have precedence of all others.

PISTOLS AND COFFEE.

An affair of honor between Representative McCormick, of Missouri, and Sypher, of Louisiana, has been the subject of discussion in quiet Congressional circles to-day. The trouble arose out of a statement made by McCormick to the effect that he was in possession of an affidavit going to show that Sypher had been paid several thousand dollars for the votes of himself and the Louisiana delegation in behalf of the Rock Island Railroad Land Grant bill, which lately passed the House. The Louisianian says that McCormick must fight or retract. He also says that he was not in the city at the time of the passage of the bill, which is generally known to be the fact. It is expected that mutual friends will settle the matter amicably, and that no blood will be spilled.

DULUTH.

When the River and Harbor Appropriation bill comes up in the House, there will be a lively fight between the Minnesota and Wisconsin delegations over the Duluth Harbor item. It is the old conflict over again between Superior City and Duluth, which, in this instance, takes unto itself the dignity of involving two States. The Wisconsin men claim that Superior City possesses the natural harbor, and that its tributaries have been diverted to build up an artificial harbor at Duluth.

THE LIBERIAN MISSION.

J. P. Sansom, the colored editor of a weekly paper here, is being pressed for the Liberian Mission in place of J. Milton Turner, the present incumbent of the place, and who gained such unpleasant notoriety in the last Presidential campaign.

EXIT FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege, pure and simple, not only as used by Members, Senators, Bureau Officers, and Cabinet Officers, but by the President himself, has at last passed the House and now only awaits the signature of the President, which it will receive to-morrow, to become a law. The bill passed to-day in the Senate to the great astonishment of all, taking the House at its word. Upon two occasions, within as many years, has the latter body passed a similar bill, feeling confident that the Senate, being less a body of demagogues, would fail to agree to it. The latter, however, amended the last bill of the House, and made it simply a bill of absolute repeal and nothing else. The Senate did not think the House had the courage to pass it, but General Farnsworth, the Chairman of the Post Office Committee, held the House to their word, and compelled the members to stand in their tracks, and to retreat. In vain was he spurred to for amendments. He refused all and passed the bill by the extraordinary vote of 142 to 48.

Of course appropriations will now have to be made to supply Congressmen and the departments with stamps.

THE COTTON TAX.

The greatest of the Southern interests in Congress received a stab to-day that will probably prevent any action on it during the present session. The Southern members finally got a vote on the proposition to refund the cotton-tax, it coming up on a resolution to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill for that purpose. The resolution was lost by a vote of 76 to 105. The Committee on Ways and Means have decided to report adversely on all bills before them. Beck's bill is, however, before this Committee, and it is stated the Committee stands 4 to 4 on reporting it, the absentee being James Brooks, of New York. Beck's bill is opposed by the lobby, because of its provision that the tax shall be refunded only to those who paid the taxes.

FINANCIAL.

It is beginning to be very much doubted whether there will be any financial legislation in Congress this winter, especially as but a little over four weeks of the session now remain. The situation on the currency question may be stated as follows: That while the Senate inclines toward contracting, the House leans in the direction of expansion. The House Banking and Currency Committee, at its meeting to-morrow, will discuss and finally decide upon the propriety of reporting Representative Monroe's bill, which provides for issuing $25,000,000 additional currency. This Committee is adverse to the bill, although they may instruct Monroe to report it to the House without recommendation.

The minority and majority reports of the Senate Finance Committee on the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $44,000,000 additional money still remain enacted upon, and when they come up will give rise to an exhausting debate. Those Senators who sympathize with the expansionists will support the minority report, which holds that the Secretary of the Treasury clearly has the right, under existing laws, to increase the currency $44,000,000 at his discretion. If by any possibility a majority of the members of both Houses could be brought to sustain the minority report, it is claimed that further legislation will be necessary with regard to the currency, as its regulation will thus be left with the Treasury Department.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate to-day made the following confirmations: Collectors Internal Revenue, Austin Savage, Idaho; Israel A. Powell, Eleventh District, Illinois, *vice* R. D. Nobleman, removed; Charles J. Kenney, Sixth District of Tennessee, *vice* Jesse Taylor, removed. Surveyor of Customs, Thomas Jarnegan, Michigan City, Ind.; Receiver of Public Moneys, L. D. F. Poore, Springfield, Dakota; Postmasters, J. M. Gorman, Walla Walla, Washington Ter.; John Beatty, Nevada, Iowa. Clerk of the Money Office, E. C. Jerling, Boise City, Idaho. Navy—Commodore Alexander M. Pennock, Rear Admiral, *vice* Joseph Lanman, retired; Commodore John L. Worden, Rear Admiral, *vice* James A. Winslow, retired; Commodore George F. Emmons, Rear Admiral, *vice* J. F. Green, retired.

REJECTED.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Joseph Nommo, Jr., to be Supervising Inspector General of steamboats.

BOGUS REVENUE OFFICERS.

Letters sent to the Internal Revenue office from North Carolina show that some parties in that State are engaged in the business of falsely representing themselves to be in authority as revenue officials, even to the extent of issuing bogus commissions and letters of instructions to people unwary enough to be their dupes.

NOMINATED.

The President nominated T. B. McPherson Postmaster at Evansville, Ind.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

The proposition made by Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to compromise their case, which was rejected, has again been brought to the attention of Mr. Boutwell, but in more favorable terms to the Government, and will, it is thought, be accepted.

SENATOR CAMERON.

The credentials of Senator Cameron for six years, from the 4th of March next, were presented in the Senate to-day.

WHISKEY TRANSPORTATION.

An existing ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau holds Western distillers responsible on their transportation bonds, not only from the West to the Collector of New York, but maintains their liability until a landing receipt is received from European ports. Alcohol exportation is controlled by the Greeks, as Western distilleries are unwilling to guarantee the honesty of Greek exporters. Western alcohol is practically excluded from European markets. Mr. Farwell, of Chicago, has attempted to obtain a reversal of this ruling without avail. He has prepared a bill whose provisions open a European market to Western distillers. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends this bill, which will be presented this morning.

THE OLD CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Secretary Boutwell has determined to recommend an exchange of the old Post Office site in Chicago for the City Bridewell lot. He will send a letter to that effect to the Senate when requested by the Chairman of the committee having the matter in charge.

THE TWO CENT POSTAGE BILL.

Mr. Farnsworth, in pursuance of permission granted him by the Postal Committee, to-day reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the first day of July next, on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscripts, and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and excepting also correspondence or postal cards; on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print except the correction of mere typographical errors; on all matter which is sent in violation of law or regulations of the department respecting inclosures, and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, and this provision shall include all letters commonly known as drop or local letters delivered through the Post Offices or through carriers.

SECTION 2. That from and after the first day of January next, under such regulations and in such manner as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, postage provided by law to be paid upon printed matter or mailable matter of the second class, shall, in all cases, be prepaid and collected at the offices respectively where such matter shall be weighed, *provided*, that weekly newspapers within the respective counties where the same are actually and wholly printed and published, and none other, may pass through the mails free of postage, as provided in the 8th clause, section 184, of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department.

SECTION 3. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card, or packet out of the Post Office or Branch Post Office or from the letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any Post Office or Branch Post Office or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding $300, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

PERSONAL.

The Wisconsin friends of Senator Howe this evening complimented him with a serenade in appreciation of his second re-election to the Senate without opposition in his own party.

Senator Blair appeared in his seat in the Senate to-day for the first time in over a month. He was warmly greeted by his fellow Senators.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

JOHN B. ALLEY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—At the sitting of the Wilson Committee, to-day, the examination of John B. Alley was resumed. The witness had no knowledge of a protest having been filed with the Secretary of the Interior by the Government Directors against the contract being made between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier, or any persons being connected with the Credit Mobilier, and he never supposed there was any such protest. The witness was opposed to the Ames contract, and also to the Credit Mobilier declaring dividends. There never was a dollar paid to any member of Congress or Government officer while he was Director of the road or connected with the Credit Mobilier. The first he heard of the payment of such money was from Oakes Ames, who informed him that Durant personally contributed $10,000 towards the election of Harlan, and that Durant wanted the Union Pacific Company to pay it. Witness said that this sum was never, to his knowledge, paid out of the funds of the Union Pacific Road, nor did it appear on the books of the Credit Mobilier; did not know whether it was embraced in the suspense account of $435,000. Durant said this money had been spent secretly; that the newspaper men got a good deal of it; as to the latter he could not speak positively. The impression of the witness was that it was never spent at all. Durant said the money had been spent in part among the members of Congress, and that $80,000 had passed to Thaddeus Stevens. Witness and others acting with him did not believe a word of Durant's statement; witness thought in April, 1864, a resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad that a Committee be authorized to go to Washington and procure additional legislation, and that such proper expenses as may be necessary shall be borne by the Company. An item of $112,000 was put in account for this purpose. A resolution was afterwards passed sanctioning what had been done in accordance with the resolution of April, 1864; witness knew nothing about the item of $126,000 for special legal expenses; as to the $50,000 for legal expenses paid at the time of the first raid, Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Tracy said the suit could be settled for that sum; witness was opposed to it. Some time afterward he learned it had been paid to counsel on an order signed Oliver Ames. When Judge Barnard was impeached the matter was brought up, and Fullerton and Bushnell stated under oath that the money was paid to Fisk, who promised to withdraw the suit, but he did not. He went back on them. Recess.

After recess the examination of Alley was resumed.

By Oakes Ames—The contract parties participating in the dividends and avails signed an irrevocable proxy to vote six-tenths of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad until the completion of the contract by the Trustees of the Credit Mobilier, the Trustees thus having control of the Company. The profits on the Oakes Ames contract were $8,000,000 or $9,000,000.

Alley then gave an explanation of the former part of his testimony. He did not mean to convey the idea that Durant told him he had spent considerable money among the newspaper correspondents in Washington, but that he had spent the money with the press generally in advertising and popularizing the loans, &c.

OAKES AMES

was recalled and said that $18,000 of the suspense account was spent at Willard's Hotel, but he did not know for what purpose.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the Louisiana investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, this morning,

S. R. FOREMAN,

of the Foreman Returning Board, at the request of Mr. Morton, produced the official election returns. Foreman, on his examination, testified that the returns were delivered to him by Bragdon, Secretary of the previous Board, on the 11th of December. Some of the returns had been opened. All the returns were canvassed, and had been under lock since the canvass; didn't examine the vote for President or Vice President; a few polls were thrown out on the evidence that they were stuffed by the Fusionists; the whole vote of Iberia, St. James, and St. Michael parishes were thrown out on account of intimidation of the polls; couldn't speak positively of the rejected parishes; thought the most of them were Republican.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH

was sworn and said: Did not as Governor make any certificate of the election of Electors; the law does not require it; made a certificate of the result of the election; sent copies of the certificates to the parties elected; these were the Greeley Electors; no canvass had been made by any Board of Canvassers. Certificates were issued on the report of Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State, who gave the figures of the election; he had no authority to count the vote; had returns from all parishes but two; these returns were opened by him in the presence of the witnesses and of the Wharton Board. The returns were put into the hands of Bragdon, who was directed to employ clerks enough to make the calculation of the vote. The entire State Board was then enjoined from counting or canvassing the returns, and no canvass was made. The vote was tabulated; no votes were thrown out.

SOME LYNCH

testified that when the votes for electors were counted, the Board of Canvassers had before it the returns from the United States and State Supervisors, and affidavits from certain individuals in certain parishes; had returns from the United States Supervisors from all but two or three parishes. The evidence before the Board showed that the Supervisors had been driven from the polls in many places in New Orleans, comprising about one-quarter of the vote of the State. There were a few parishes from which the Board had returns from neither State nor United State Supervisors. In some cases the Board acted upon information which was not sworn to; these affidavits were sometimes as to the reason why no returns were made, and sometimes as to the result of the vote. In some cases, the parish, as a whole, was thrown out, and the Board counted the votes of persons who swore they had been illegally deprived of voting. In Bossier Parish, 1,159 such votes were counted. Did not pretend that the results reported were technically correct, but believed they were in the main. The whole vote of McIntosh Parish was thrown out, and 1,260 votes counted on affidavit, all for the Republican ticket. The whole number of votes thrown out did not exceed 6,000. Pinchback was a candidate for Congressman-at-large, and the Board counted him in outside of the city of New Orleans. The United States Supervisors, upon whose returns the Board acted, were Republican Supervisors; did not remember whether any returns were signed by both Republican and Democratic Supervisors. The witness admitted that the Board had no official returns according to the law of the State, and counted in some votes never cast under the laws of the United States, and in obedience to the principles of justice. The reason they had no official returns was the Governor refused to give them; presumes all the State officers were opposed to the Republican party; from two wards in New Orleans the Board made no returns; don't know within a thousand how many votes were cast in these wards; impression is they were Greeley wards, and also that the votes in them were counted for President and Governor, and thrown out on the Legislative ticket. Witness detailed the difficulties of obtaining registry before the election, and voting in his own and various other parts of the State. No publication was made of the polling-places in his parish, and every obstacle was thrown in the way of voters in largely Republican localities, not particularly on account of color, but against Republicans. Witness couldn't tell how it was that his Board returned 4,000 less votes for McEnery in New Orleans than the other Board. [General McMillan submitted certificates of the United States Supervisors that the returns of the State officers in New Orleans were served.] Witness said this was the rule, but there were exceptions in which the Supervisors noted errors on the back of the returns.

GENERAL LONGSTREET

testified that he was a member of the Lynch Returning Board; made an official demand upon Warmoth for the official returns, but did not obtain them. After some further but unimportant evidence the taking of testimony was adjourned till to-morrow, and the Committee went into secret session.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. WILSON presented a remonstrance against the repeal of the Bankrupt act.

SANITARY.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill to establish a Bureau of Sanitary Science.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. SCOTT—Relating to navigable streams, making it unlawful to construct or maintain bridges over navigable tide water streams, without the consent of the United States, excepting such bridges as were completed Jan. 1, 1873, and such as have a clear elevation of 100 feet above high water or have a 500-foot draw with 50 feet elevation. Referred.

By Mr. CRAGIN—Directing the Postmaster General to make a contract with the Mediterranean & Oriental Steamship Company for carrying mails to European ports, and to indorse the bonds of said company to the amount of $3,000,000. Referred.

By Mr. LEWIS—Appropriating $2,000,000 for the promotion of education in the Southern States.

THE ST. MARY CANAL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported as original bill, authorizing the Secretary of War, in the name of the United States, to receive from the State of Michigan all the latter's right and title to the St. Mary's Falls Canal, the bill not to take effect until the tolls received shall have reimbursed the State for expenditures or liabilities incurred on account of said canal.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the differential duties on articles actually on shipboard in French vessels destined for the United States on Nov. 5, 1872, was passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported favorably bills appropriating $130,000 for the erection of a Government building in Lincoln, Neb., and $130,000 for a Government building in Covington, Ky.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution directing the Committee on Pacific Railroad to inquire into the condition of the accounts between the several Pacific Railroads and the United States, growing out of the provision of the act of 1862 requiring that, after the completion of the roads, 5 per cent of their net earnings shall be annually applied to the payment of the bonds and interest, until they are paid. Mr. Stewart asked immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and it was laid over.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making any use of the present Executive Mansion, other than that to which it is now devoted and of taking any steps to provide another residence for the President of the United States.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The bill to require the National Banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency act, was passed.

As unfinished business, the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION

bill was taken up. The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. MORRILL (Maine) on Friday, modified so as to provide that it shall be the duty of the President to take such measures or to institute such suits as may be necessary to recover from the Pacific Railroad Companies the interest paid by the United States on the bonds issued for the use of either of said roads, and the 5 per cent of the net earnings provided for by such law, and that the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suits, subject to appeal as in other cases.

Mr. MORRILL modified his amendment so as to direct the Court to give these cases precedence.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had received a letter from C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Company, which, in compliance with the request of the writer, he laid before the Senate. The letter was read by the Clerk. It states that the Central Pacific Railroad Company entered into its contract with the Government upon construction of statute relating to freight and postal service, which was acted upon by the Government for several years, and which has received the sanction of Congress, and, if they had understood it otherwise, they would not have entered into the contract at all, but that that Company is, nevertheless, anxious to have the disputed question legally adjudicated, and is willing to accept Mr. Edmund's amendment looking to that end.

Mr. HERMAN said the only question between the Government and the Pacific Railroads which he cared to have legally determined was, whether the Companies were not bound to pay the interest on their second-mortgage bonds. He believed they were. The United States had guaranteed these bonds, but the Companies were bound to pay the interest.

Mr. RICHARD said he would vote for Edmunds' amendment.

Mr. CASSERLY was of the opinion that the Companies were bound to pay the whole of the interest due on their bonds, and made an argument in support of that view.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) withdrew the amendment for the purpose of having a direct vote on Edmunds' amendment, and that amendment was then adopted, all the Senators present voting in the affirmative except Morrill (Me.), Sprague, Trumbull, and Hamlin. It is as follows:

And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments from any railroad company, or its assignees, on account of freight or transportation of any kind over their respective roads to the amount of the payments made by the United States of the interest upon the bonds of the United States issued to any such company, which shall not have been returned, together with 5 per cent of the net earnings due and unpaid, as provided by law; and any company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation, and in such suit the rights of such company to recover the same upon the law and facts of the case shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all points presented by the United States in answer to such claim, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both such Courts shall give such cause, or cause, precedence of all other business.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) offered an amendment to the Appropriation bill, providing that judgments for claims against the United States shall not be paid, except specially provided for, until the claimants have proved that they never rendered aid or comfort to the Rebellion. Pending further action, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. RANDALL, to repeal the Shipping Commissioner act.

By Mr. BECK, to refund certain taxes collected on raw cotton, exported.

By Mr. RUSK, authorizing the construction of a railroad at La Crosse, Wis.

By Mr. HEREFORD, for the enlargement of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

By Mr. SHIPMAN, District of Columbia, declaring Inauguration Day a legal holiday.

The call of States for bills having been concluded, the SPEAKER proceeded to call the States for resolutions, commencing with the State of Vermont.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILLARD offered a resolution requesting the Senate to concur in the House Goat Island bill.

Mr. SARGENT made the point of order that the resolution was not in order during the morning hour, as it involved a suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. SMITH (Vt.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report the gross amount as the proportion to be paid by the Government for the improvement of the streets and avenues of Washington City. Referred.

CLERKSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Interior, of War, and of the Navy, and the Postmaster General to furnish copies of all questions propounded by the Examiners to candidates for clerkships in their respective Departments. [Laughter and approving remarks.] Adopted.

CENSUS.

Mr. NEWELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Library to negotiate for the purchase of Carpenter's painting of "Signing the Emancipation Proclamation." Adopted.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Mr. WAKEMAN offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the question of the salaries of United States Circuit and District Judges. Adopted.

Mr. ROBERTS offered resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine into the pay and emoluments of the several officers of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Government, and to report a bill for the proper graduation of pay and emoluments of such officers. Adopted.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Legislative Vacation—Violations of the Constitution.

Two Hundred and Forty Bills Already Introduced.

Calibre of the Two Houses—The Cook County Delegation.

Loquacity of Old Stagers—A Brace of Remarkable Speeches.

Remarkable Documents Relative to the Industrial University and the Department of Agriculture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25, 1872.

The General Assembly is away

ON A WEEK'S FURLOUGH.

The members were weary, their intellectual faculties being overtaxed by the passage of one bill, the election of a United States Senator, and the terrible mental agitation caused by drawing pay. They went home to "consult their constituents,"—the happy euphemism for abandoning their duties. What they went to consult about, is past finding out. They will return on Wednesday, and work continuously until Friday, when those living on the direct line of communication will fold their tents again and steal silently away, leaving the House without a quorum—and, consequently, without decorum,—or with so many empty seats that no effective legislation can be accomplished. It was an oversight in the framers of the Constitution that they did not limit pay to actual service. That would have kept a quorum all the time and have shortened the sessions. As it is now, Saturdays and Mondays are not considered legislative days, except for the purpose of drawing pay,—a duty performed with frightful regularity.

During the three weeks' session,

THE CONSTITUTION

was not only outrageously violated, but trampled ruthlessly under foot and stamped upon. The Constitution is an intolerable nuisance. It is forever in the way of somebody, and interferes with the generosity of members to themselves, though, indeed, this General Assembly has evinced an appalling contempt for the document. They have voted themselves stationery *via* Committees; and, though the constitutionality of the proceeding has been sustained by some of the ablest lawyers in the House, the action is to be regretted, as it opens the floodgates, and admits of all kinds of extravagance. They also draw the $50 allowed by the Constitution. They have voted to supply a copy of the Statutes to each Chairman of a Committee, in a manner directly inhibited,—on a mere resolution of the House. They can vote themselves anything they desire in the same way. This tendency to squander the money in the Treasury for their own convenience is not attributable to dishonest motives, nor, perhaps, to a malicious intention to violate the Constitution, but rather to ignorance of the instrument, which, it is feared, many of the members have never taken time to peruse, and certainly not to study. Had they adjourned one, two, or three weeks to study the Constitution, there would have been some sense in it, and they might have come back with a notion of their duties as limited by the fundamental law. But there is a sad prospect that they will arrive next Wednesday no better informed as to their functions, and begin to repeat their mistakes with undiminished zeal.

There is really but

A SMALL AMOUNT

of legislation absolutely needed. Very few new laws are required. After the appropriations are made, the Railroad law amended, the few remaining chapters of the Revision revised, criminal jurisprudence altered, and the Judicial apportionment made, the Legislature might adjourn *sine die* without hurting the people. One month of solid work would do all that cannot be done without. If the farmers kept at it as steadily as they do their plowing, or the lawyers as closely as they study their cases, the 1st of March might see them at home pursuing the avocations by which they earn their daily bread when not in the employment of the State. This need not be expected, however.

Up to the time of adjournment, 155 bills had been introduced in the House, and 85 in the Senate,—making a total of

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY,—

enough to ruin any people, were they all passed. Fortunately, there is no danger of that, as not more than 10 per cent are likely to weather the voyage through the two Houses.

THE HOUSE

has moved along very smoothly. Once in a while, a burst of temper would vary the monotony, and a bombshell in the shape of a resolution kicked up occasional fun. There have been the regular resolutions, pertinent and impertinent, mostly impertinent, and a great many more are being prepared to give the authors opportunities to relieve themselves of an accumulation of words which they must get rid of or burst. There are many subjects that have not been elucidated, which can be made pegs on which to hang oratorical effusions. The Bible in the public schools will raise a most elegant row for the benefit of pugnacious members. Annexation of Canada, South America, and Australia will enable a man to circumnavigate the globe in a speech. Cuba and poor old Ireland have not had their biennial appropriation of sympathy; and the widowed Eugenie and Mrs. Kamehameha have been left to mourn in sackcloth and silence without the condolence of the Illinois Legislature. What a hard-hearted race it is! But patience!—hold on! They will meet again, Providence and snow-drifts permitting, and empty their carpet-sacks of carefully-cogitated resolves, and themselves of a "few brief remarks," one or two hours' long, and of unpremeditated speeches, and elaborately written, and which they "never intended to make."

So far, but ten or a dozen gentlemen have found their legs, and they are old-stagers at talking. How easy it is to recognize

THE OLD-STAGER!

He gets up looking like Solomon before he uttered his sentiment about vanity. He imagines that listening Senators are hanging upon his lips,—the usual phrase. He looks around on the assembled representatives, up into the gallery to gather inspiration from beaming eyes, runs his hand in poetic fashion through his hair, takes out his handkerchief, mops his "dome of thought," mayhap ejects his quid, buttons his coat, points his fore-finger at the Speaker, and directs that functionary's attention to his important self. The words come from his mouth like water from the spout of a kettle; he has an abundance of language, in which he clothes his few ideas until they are smothered like a baby in a bundle of clothing on a cold morning. The performance is repeated many times a day by the old-stager. He talks on every subject, and thinks himself a two-legged encyclopædia. He can talk to no purpose. He is expected to pop up all the time; and becomes an intolerable bore, wordy, wearisome, and without influence. Such is the result of the *cacoethes loquendi* in a deliberative body. The men who talk early and often waste their power, lose their influence, and are retired to the rear by men who speak seldom, but sensibly.

Only a few promoted Supervisors and lawyers have opened their heads so far, and but

TWO REMARKABLE SPEECHES

have been delivered. One was that of a gentleman who let himself out as follows: "Mr. Speaker, there *are* no ink in this stand;" and was reinforced by another, who said, "No, Mr. Speaker, the ink *are* all froze."

It is too early to venture a judgment on the

GENERAL ABILITY OF THE HOUSE.

Some of the best men have not come to the front, and there is undoubtedly latent ability lurking around in unsuspected places that will shine brightly. Many of the members are "green" in the business, and have not got "the hang of the school house." Gradually the modest men will exhibit their powers. There are a number of men of superior ability in the House,—a few lawyers who rank high in the profession, a few excellent business men, and many farmers with an abundance of horse-sense.

THE CALIBRE OF THE SENATE

is not equal to that of the House. There has been a heavier outpouring of language in that body, which is more "windy" than the House. Senators translated from former Houses felt it incumbent upon them to speak on every subject. They are automatic talking machines. There are strong men in the Upper Body, but the preponderance of ability is with the House. There are

SOME FAMILIAR FACES.

Hampton is there, his face shining like a full moon. He is an abrupt, honest man, always on the watch for tricky or treacherous legislation. There is Short, the best dressed man in the body, keen and incisive in debate, and of rare shrewdness. Big Tom Casey, with an immense head on a great body, and a voice like the ground-swell on the sea-shore, is an able lawyer, a logical debater, and fiery when aroused by opposition. Sanford is solid and careful; Sheldon is quick. Lee, of Peoria, is sprightly, and has conducted himself with unusual discretion for a young man. Waite still "hopes and trusts," and tussles with his brother-lawyers with considerable tact. He is on his feet too often, perhaps, and is too ingenious in construing the Constitution to meet the wishes of his constituents. He means well. Voris is a man of wonderful gesture, and believes in action, action, action. Cummings has not said much so far; and Brooks and Williamson have been voiceless.

OF THE NEW MEMBERS,

Upton, Dow, Thompson, Canfield, Palmer, are good lawyers,—Upton being probably the finest legal mind in the Senate.

THE COOK COUNTY DELEGATION

has not "panned out" much so far, but there is plenty of time before them. Bradwell leads the Republican side of the House on party questions, and saves the country several times a day. Rountree has an opportunity to show well. He has the reputation of being a good lawyer, and talks with force, sometimes weakened by a natural air of superiority, not unbecoming personally, but apt to leave an unfavorable impression on the beholder. Wicker is ready, and as hard to move as the State House. The others on the Republican side have said nothing, so far, and some never will. Halpin is a man of fine general information, and talks well. The best feeling prevails between the Cook County members and their contemporaries.

There have been distributed to the members of the General Assembly

TWO WORKS

published at the expense of the State, one being the "Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, for the year 1870–71—Embracing the Academic Year and Subsequent Vacation; with Lectures, etc.;" the other, "Transactions of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Illinois; with Reports from County and District Agricultural Organizations for the Year 1871."

THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The first is a volume of 361 pages. It begins with a history of the University,—an old story,—and embraces wood-cuts of the University building, of the new "drill-hall," and of the green-house, and useful illustrations of a model farm-house, and a perspective of a barn, a man with a broom entering the door, while a pair of forlorn-looking colts in the foreground gaze wistfully at him. These latter pictures are really valuable, if those to whom they might be useful could only see them. Then comes a list of periodicals in the library, of no earthly interest to any one outside the University, and those inside can find out what the library contains. A detailed account is given of instruction in the several departments, such as Horticulture, Agriculture, Pure Mathematics, and so forth. Next are reports from the heads of these departments, and fifteen pages of

CURRENT EXPENDITURES,—

from which we learn, with feelings that cannot be expressed, that two dozen dahlias cost $4; that a "double-shovel plow" was obtained by the investment of $6; that the "barrel and jar" account amounted to $7.32; and "lead and putty" were procured by an expenditure of $17.38. Here and there, like spots on the sun, are items denominated "petty expense," amounting to between $600 and $700,—one item being $98.73, another $90.61, another $68.71, and so on. Of course this is all right, but why detail at length that the "barrel and jar" account amounted to $7.32, and include under the indefinite head of "petty expense" bills amounting to as large a sum as $90.61? As the Hon. George Washington Armstrong remarks in the House, whenever he concludes a speech, "That's all, Mr. Speaker." The bookkeeper's statement gives

THE VALUE

of the buildings and apparatus at $83,500; the agricultural department, including 410 acres of land, barns, etc., $83,250; the horticultural department, including 120 acres of land, $38,000; the interest-bearing funds, $476,319.60; the total value of the University and appurtenances being $681,069.60. The total expenditures for the year ending March 1, 1871, including the petty expenses above alluded to, were $78,9[illegible]3. From Page 111 to 138 is devoted to the minutes of the meetings of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

from which it is ascertained beyond the shadow of doubt that "One of the horses ordered to be sold at the last meeting has since died." There are no resolutions setting forth the virtues of that horse, his loss to the community, and offering sympathy with his family in their bereavement. Much space could have been filled by a pathetic preamble, followed by a series of tear-provoking resolutions, and they would have been just as sensible as, and more interesting than, the simple announcement of his decease. It would be proper to keep the minutes of the meetings, in detail, written in the Secretary's book; but why they should be inflicted on the public, at great expense to the State, is a conundrum that some of the Faculty—say the gentleman who has charge of "English Language and Literature"—might rise and explain.

DISCOURSES.

An excellent discourse on "Climate," by Professor Turner, at Jacksonville is published *in extenso*, and perhaps it is worth preserving. The same may be said of the "Lecture on Insects" by Dr. Le Barron, the State entomologist. He informs us, by the way, that there are 100,000 species of beetles—what a family of country cousins!—and the number of species of insects in the world is $500,000, of which 30,000 have been found in the United States. There is a discourse on "Organic Soils" by Professor Stuart, of Champaign, and in "Flowerless Plants," by Professor Burrill, of the same place. They may be deemed of sufficient importance to warrant their publication; but, who reads them outside the students, and they have them direct from the authors?

Next came 137 pages containing a verbatim report of

A CONVENTION

of Presidents and Professors of Agricultural Colleges, held in Chicago in September, 1871. This is taken from the *Prairie Farmer*, which, with laudable enterprise, had the proceedings shorthanded; but why they should be transferred bodily to this report, is not apparent to the naked eye. The debate is more or less ephemeral, and it is of no interest to any one now to know, for instance, that the Riverside Improvement Company invited the Convention to gaze upon the picturesque scenery on the banks of the Desplaines, and that the Convention did not gaze. Nor is

DIALOGUE LIKE THE FOLLOWING

worth placing among the archives of the State at the State's expense:

Mr. ——: He is not of our Board.
Mr. ——: He is not?
Mr. ——: No, sir.

* * * *

Mr. ——: It is not so in Missouri.
Mr. ——: It is not so there?
Mr. ——: No, sir.

Nor the following:

Mr. ——: Let me understand what you mean by weeds. A plant out of place?
Mr. ——: Any plant out of place is a weed.
Mr. ——: Grass we call a weed. I don't care what it is, whether clover or corn.
Mr. ——: A stool of wheat in a corn-field is a weed.
Mr. ——: Yes, sir.

And so it goes for pages. The Chairman of the Convention, in his closing remarks, said: "We have done a great deal of talking; we have taken a very wide range of discussion;" which is true, and makes it more difficult to understand why the proceedings should be published in full in a State document. Were they worth preserving, private enterprise would have done the embalming.

This book could have been condensed into

ONE-HALF ITS PRESENT BULK

without injury. It would be more interesting, and would not scare any one from examining it. Life is too short to read it.

Judiciously edited,—which would involve eliminating at least one-half, and condensing the remainder into attractive shape,—the volume might be made interesting. In agricultural phrase, it needs weeding. This is the result of permitting weak humanity to rush into print without limitation as to quantity or quality, and with the serene consciousness that it costs nothing.

ANOTHER VOLUME

is in the hands of the printer now, and will be published in a few weeks. It is a "fat take" for the printer. The only remedy seems to be to limit the reports to a less number of pages.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The second volume referred to above contains 391 pages and a copious index. It is a sort of a Mutual Admiration Society record. The proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Committee are given in detail, and are unquestionably more attractive than a novel to the members of the Committee, and will be appropriate heirlooms with which to tickle posterity, who can point with pride to the fact that their ancestors were members of the State Board of Agriculture. Will not posterity

BE DELIGHTED

to hear that, "On motion of Mr. Dalton, the sum of $16 was voted to each member, for agricultural purposes," and that, on the same day, when the members were in a generous mood, "The Secretary was instructed to apply to the several railroads in the State for free passes," so that the members could reach the meetings of the Board as dead-heads; that the speeches on the alteration of the premium list were limited to five minutes; that "It was resolved, at the Du Quoin State Fair, that the east gate be used as an entrance, and that the south gate be used as an exit gate, and that an officer be stationed on the road to advise the public of the change;" and that, on motion of Mr. Cobb, it was "Ordered, That the sleeping-car for use of the Board be brought on the grounds, and that the Reception Committee be authorized to look after said car?" Now, who on earth cares whether the sleeping-car was brought on the grounds, or who controlled it. The Board should have appointed a Sub-Committee to bathe their feet, and have recorded the motion in this report.

THE LIST OF PRIZES

at the State Fair are recorded to encourage competition in future, and give credit to those who win. This is right. The prize-essays are next in order, including two by W. C. Flagg, of Moro, and two by James Dwyer, of Springfield, indicating that there was not much competition, or four prizes would not have gone to two persons. One is on the "Manufacture of Soap." Abstracts of the meetings of the Executive Committee since 1855 are given; and then an abstract of

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

made at Peoria, by Fred. Bendel, from 1855 to 1871,—a really valuable contribution, entitled to the dignity of print. Appended is a similar abstract of observations made at the Sandwich Islands from 1852 to 1870, by Mr. Ballou. The Sandwich Islands are a long way from Illinois; but there can be little objections urged to the preservation of scientific observations, especially since Kamehameha departed [illegible]s life, and the annexation of his late dominion [illegible] suggested.

A long essay on the "Education of Farmers" tells farmers

NOTHING THEY DID NOT KNOW,

and contains an infusion of balderdash about "the true freedom of American citizenship," "the dynasties of Europe," "future life-work," and other pedantic generalities. Where is the sense of using the phrase, "*vox et præterea nihil*," in an essay addressed to plain-spoken, hard-working tillers of the soil? But, as they never see the essay, it can't mystify and perplex their minds.

THE LAWS

passed by the Legislature relating to agricultural matters are published in full. Why not give all the laws? Are not farmers interested in taxes, criminal jurisprudence, etc., as well as the remainder of the community? Why publish this partial list of laws? Cannot farmers get the session laws about as easy as they can this report, and a good deal easier?

The proceedings of the

SWINE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

occupy 36 pages, and are of a piece with the report of the gatherings of the State Board. One gentleman observed that "Swine are the chief supporters of the poor, the prosperity of the masses, and wealth of our State." So? It was resolved "That all aged animals at our fairs be actual producers," which was cruelly agreed to. It is pitiable to be told that "The general expression was decidedly against allowing swine to wallow in mud-holes," as swine seem to enjoy it hugely. It is their Saratoga,—their summer-resort. The index winds up the book.

The criticism made on the University Report is applicable to the Agricultural Report.

THERE IS NO JUDGMENT

exercised in the compilation, but every one seems to have been at liberty to pitchfork in whatever he pleased. If put together with judgment and taste, the report would be much more valuable, and be about half its present size. That agricultural reports should be published, every one will admit; but that a wad of extraneous and useless matter should be interpolated, no one will believe. The printer is not to blame,—he simply makes the most of his contract; but some one is, or should be, responsible.

MRS. REBECCA RUTER SPRINGER,

wife of the Hon. William M. Springer, of this city, has written a book, just published under the auspices of Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. It is the story of a home life, given in the form of a diary,—the writer supposed to be a young girl relating a varied and not unromantic experience from youth to old age. The volume is full of pleasant incidents and wholesome truths, told in pure and simple English. It is a production of no ordinary merit. Mrs. Springer has also written many fugitive poems, which she intends to embody in a volume. SUL.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

"Mine Host" of the Matteson House is said to be still looking for thirty gentlemen who were to sup Saturday night in Evanston, and rest themselves from the fatigue of a sleigh-ride from Chicago. They were reported to be connected with Field, Leiter & Co. Whether Sunny Side proved too inviting for the "gay deceivers," or Evanston was thought to be too staid, is not known.

The Mendelssohn Society of Evanston will give their first grand concert in the Congregational Church, this evening. The Society is most worthy of support and encouragement, and it is to be hoped that the bill of fare will draw a large audience, if moral reason will not.

The lecture by Mrs. Emily H. Miller, last night, was largely attended, and listened to with interest to the close.

The Religious Amendment of the Constitution of the United States—Call for a National Convention.

The question of the Bible in the public schools, of Sabbath laws, and many similar questions, are now demanding attention and decisive settlement. Shall the Nation preserve the Christian features of its life? This is rapidly becoming the issue of our day.

Many thoughtful citizens view with deep concern the assaults now being made on everything of a Christian character in our civil institutions. Not only time-serving politicians and irreligious men, but eminent officers of Government, and leaders among Christians, accepting the false theory that Government has nothing to do with religion, co-operate in these assaults.

An appeal against the Bible in the common schools now lies before the Supreme Court of Ohio. It will come up for adjudication, in its regular order, some time this winter, when a determined effort will be made to overturn the present noble school system of that State.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York has recently decided that the Bible, though assigned an honorable place in the State system of education when first established, and actually used for sixty years, can no longer be legally read during regular hours in any school of the State. Armed with authoritative decisions like this, the enemies of the Bible certainly will succeed unless the friends of our common schools awake to the dangers that threaten them, and take prompt and adequate action.

In order successfully to repel their assaults, the assailants must be met at their own point of attack. They assail the Bible in the schools, Sabbath laws, laws against polygamy, and every similar element of our Christian civilization, on the ground of their inconsistency with the Constitution of the United States, which acknowledges neither God nor the Bible, and with which everything in the actual administration of the Government should harmonize.

What shall be done? This is a momentous question now forcing itself upon the American people. It will not down. It must soon be answered in one of two ways. Which shall it be? Shall we obliterate every Christian feature from existing institutions? Or, shall we make the Constitution explicitly Christian? Shall we thrust out the Bible from our schools to make them conform to the Constitution? Patriotism and true statesmanship answer, No! But let the acknowledgment of God and the Bible be inserted in the Constitution to make it conform to the common schools.

The National Association has been formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution as will suitably acknowledge Almighty God as the Author of the Nation's existence and the ultimate Source of its authority, Jesus Christ as its Ruler, and the Bible as the fountain of its laws, and thus indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all Christian laws, institutions, and usages in our Government on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land. This Association invites all citizens who favor such an amendment, without distinction of party or creed, to meet in the hall of the Cooper Union, New York City, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WILLIAM STRONG, U. S. Supreme Court,
President of the National Association.

—The dog who enjoys coasting so much that he steals sleds and tugs them by his teeth to the top of the highest hills, sliding thence, is filling a brief engagement at Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON.

Land-Operations of a Railroad Company in Iowa.

How the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road Has Retained Possession of a Land-Grant Which It Had Forfeited.

From $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 Involved in the Transaction.

Queer Decisions of the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1873.

In 1856, Congress made a grant of lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of certain railroads to extend from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. The grant consisted of the unappropriated odd-numbered sections of public land lying within 6 miles of the line of each road when definitely fixed, with the privilege of selecting other odd-numbered sections within 15 miles of the line, in lieu of those disposed of by the Government within the 6 miles. One of the roads, extending from Davenport to Council Bluffs,—then known as the Mississippi & Missouri,—is now called the

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It is the transactions of the Company in charge of this road, and the action of the Interior Department, co-operating with them, to which attention is now invited.

The line of the road was located in 1856. In 1858 and 1859, before the road was fairly commenced, most of the lands were listed by the Company, and approved and certified by the Department, along the entire route, in pursuance of an opinion rendered by the Attorney General of the United States, in 1857, that such certified lists have no effect whatever upon the title to railroad lands, and that they were merely information from the records, like any other information furnished by the Department.

In 1864, when only a hundred miles of the road had been constructed west from the Mississippi River, the Company in charge of this road joined with other Iowa Railroad Companies in soliciting from Congress the passage of an act,

AMENDING THE ORIGINAL GRANT

of 1856; donating the lands directly to the Companies, instead of to the State of Iowa for their benefit; and authorizing several of them to change the uncompleted portions of the lines of their roads. The agents of the Companies drafted the bill, and it became a law on the 2d day of June, 1864. This act authorizes three of the Companies to change the uncompleted portions of their lines; and another act, passed July 1, 1864, grants the same authority to the only remaining Company receiving aid under the original grant of 1856. In these enactments, express provision is made that the change of the lines of their roads shall not impair the right of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River, the Dubuque & Sioux City, and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Companies to the lands located by their original lines under the grant of 1856. But, in reference to the Mississippi & Missouri,—now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company,

NO SUCH PROVISION IS MADE.

On the contrary, that Company is expressly required to take the lands inuring to that road within 6 miles of the modified line, and to select indemnity for lands otherwise disposed of by the Government, within 20 miles of such new location.

The effect of this legislation was to restrict the rights of the last-named Company to the limits above defined, and to exclude all claim to lands lying more than 20 miles from the line of the road.

When the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company changed the line of their road west of the City of Des Moines, they run so far south of their original location as to

UNCOVER THE NORTHERN PART

of their grant as located under the act of 1856, leaving about 100,000 acres of land more than 20 miles beyond their new line. This, it is said, was not the original intention of the Company, their purpose having been not to vary more than 5 miles from the old line at any point, so that the 20-mile limit of the new grant might never fall below the 15-mile limit of the old. So, in drafting the bill, it was not thought worth while to insert a special provision reserving the right to the lands originally located, as it was not intended that any of them should fall outside the limits of the new grant. The deflection of the new route so far south of the old one was brought about by speculators owning large bodies of land, who were anxious to lay them out into town-sites along the line of the road.

THEY OFFERED STRONG INDUCEMENTS

to the Company to run their line in the interest of this speculation. Before the Company yielded, they insisted that the consideration must be sufficient to remunerate them for the loss of lands outside the north 20-mile limit,—thus admitting that they had no right to those lands. When they finally consented to uncover their grant, they expected to lose the abandoned lands. Their subsequent attempt to retain possession of, and perfect their title to them, is said to be the result of an arrangement entered into with

CERTAIN IOWA POLITICIANS.

The latter, who were ex-members of Congress, claimed to have peculiar facilities in the way of securing favorable action in the Department and before Congress, and promised to get a good title to these lands for a share of the spoils. The lands in question are of the average value of $10 per acre, making $1,000,000 total value.

The question was

BROUGHT BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT

by persons who had applied for these lands under the Homestead law, and whose applications had been rejected by the District Land-Officers at Council Bluffs, Iowa. An appeal was then taken to the Commissioner of the General Land Office,—the appellants claiming that the Railroad Company had no right to lands outside the 20-mile limits of their grant as defined in the act of 1864, because that enactment reserved no right to the Company for lands originally located under the act of 1856; and that, in the absence of such a provision, an abandonment of their old line was necessarily an abandonment of the lands located by it. They contended that the act of 1856 required the granted lands to be located within 15 miles of a *definitely-fixed* line, and the act of 1864 within 20 miles of the modified line. They insisted that an abandoned line could not be treated as one definitely fixed, and that the only definitely-fixed line was the one upon which the road was built; that it was impossible for one road to have two definitely-fixed lines, and that lands under either of said grants could only be located by such a line. Attention was called to the fact that the lands applied for were neither within 15 miles of a definitely-fixed line, nor within 20 miles of the new route, and were, therefore, not embraced in either of the grants made in aid of said road. It was insisted that, as the lands were not appropriated by either of the grants named, they were not appropriated at all; and that, as unappropriated lands, they were subject to homestead by the express language of the Homestead act.

As there seemed to be no way of resisting these conclusions, a good deal of curiosity was felt to see what would be done in the Department. The Commissioner

RENDERED HIS DECISION

Sept. 12, 1871, holding as follows:

Without now discussing the validity of the railroad claim, it is only necessary to state that the lands in question were withdrawn for railroad purposes, May 15, 1856; and, on the 27th of December, 1858, were approved by the Secretary of the Interior to the State of Iowa, and were, under this approval of the Department, certified to the State by this office, March 4, 1859. This office has no power to undo the act of the Secretary of the Interior,—an authority beyond and superior to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Therefore until, with the approval of the Department, the right of the road to the lands is declared null and void, and the tracts restored to the mass of the public lands, after due notice, under a principle enunciated by the Attorney General as early as 1836, and which has ever since governed the Department, these lands are not subject to entry.

Without deciding anything in reference to the claim of the Company, the Commissioner shifted the responsibility upon the Secretary, and passed over all the questions arising in the case.

Touching this decision, a few remarks may be made: 1. In the first place,

IT WAS NOT TRUE

that all the lands in question had been withdrawn for railroad purposes in 1856, or at any other time; nor that they were certified to the State by the General Land Office in 1859. Nearly 7,000 acres of the lands in question were in even numbered sections, and were not embraced in the grant of 1856. The Commissioner well knew that these lands had never been granted either to the State or to the Railroad Company; that the grant of 1856 covered none but odd-numbered sections. He could not be ignorant of the fact that they were certified to the Company in June, 1870, without even the shadow of a right.

The agent of the Company virtually admitted that the even sections beyond the 20-mile limits of the new grant had been improperly certified; and the Commissioner had read his argument, and had seen this admission.

2. The Commissioner was

EQUALLY AT FAULT

when he stated that, in the event of the railroad-claim being void, the lands would not be subject to entry under the Homestead law until restored to the mass of the public lands under a regulation made in 1836. That regulation was adopted a quarter of a century before the Homestead law was passed, and had reference wholly to the sale of lands by private entry under the act of 1820, as was fully explained by Attorney General Butler in the opinion referred to by the Commissioner. After the Pre-emption act of 1841 was passed, the question repeatedly came before the Department, whether the regulation of 1836 applied to entries under the Pre-emption law, and it was uniformly decided that it *did not*, as any one can see by referring to 1 Lester's Land Laws and Decisions, numbers 407, 459, 460, 461, and 471. Much less are lands entered under the Homestead law subject to that regulation, for the Homestead act expressly brings within its operation all unappropriated surveyed land; and the Department has decided, in other cases, that, in order to withdraw land from the operation of the Homestead law, it must be legally appropriated.

Besides, the Commissioner himself was then, and is now,

IN THE DAILY PRACTICE

of cancelling entries and locations upon lands, and immediately disposing of the same lands again, under the Pre-emption or Homestead law, without even thinking of the regulation of 1836. This fact renders it all the more singular that he should make the deliberate statement, that, if the claim of this Railroad Company should be cancelled, the lands would not be subject to entry under the Pre-emption or Homestead law until restored to the public domain, under the operation of the regulation of 1836.

From the ruling of the Commissioner, the settlers appealed to the Secretary of the Interior. This resulted in

A DEPARTMENT DECISION,

from the Hon. R. B. Cowan, Acting Secretary, on the 22d of June last, in which he held that, long before the date of the applications of the settlers to take the lands under the Homestead laws,

The tracts had been withdrawn for railroad purposes, and were never restored. Subsequently to the withdrawal, they were certified to the State of Iowa for the benefit of what is now known as the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Such withdrawal and certification took the tracts out of the body of lands subject to homestead entry; and, as they were never restored, the applications were properly rejected.

Without expressing any opinion [he continues] as to the validity of the railroad claim to the land, I affirm your [the Commissioner's] decision, and herewith return the papers.

A MORE COMPLETE EVASION

of the issue presented in a case could not be imagined. Conceding, for the present, that the withdrawal and certification of the lands took them out of the body of lands subject to homestead entry, that circumstance was little or nothing to the point. Every entry or appropriation of land withdraws it from further entry until the prior appropriation is cancelled or set aside. Hardly a day passes in the Department that irregular entries or locations are not cancelled, and the lands declared open to the next applicants, either under the Pre-emption or Homestead law. If the Acting Secretary believed that a certification made fourteen years ago, along a line subsequently abandoned by the Company, had the effect of withholding the lands from homestead, the next question before him was, whether the Company had not abandoned the lands, and whether it was not the duty of the Department to hold them subject to appropriation as other public lands, by cancelling the certificates, so that the settlers might then apply for them in a regular manner.

Mr. Cowan knew very well that the lands were certified upon the understanding that the road would be built over the original line. He knew that, when that purpose was changed, and a new line located under a grant of lands along the new route,

THE CONDITIONS WERE CHANGED

upon which the certificates were issued. He knew also that the certificates were a mere office regulation; that they were not authorized or provided for in the statute; that no title could be acquired by them; that they were issued after the question had been submitted to Attorney General Black, as mere information from the records as to what particular tracts were embraced in the grant. He knew very well that the rights of the Company depended upon the question as to whether the lands were located within specified distances of the definitely-fixed line of their road; that it was impossible for them to hold land, under either grant made for their benefit, not falling within the limits of the same; and that it was equally impossible to locate lands under either grant, except by a definitely-fixed line.

The new route was located in 1868, and the map of the same filed in the Department in 1870. The question of the right of the Company to the lands under consideration could not arise until the new line was fixed, and was consequently never brought before the Department until it came before the officials. And what is the result of their action? Simply that the

MAIN QUESTION IS ENTIRELY EVADED.

They decide that, whether the railroad claim to these lands is valid or invalid, the possession of the Company is not to be disturbed.

An incident further illustrating the conduct of Secretary Delano may be related here. While this case was pending before him on appeal, a prominent politician and ex-member of Congress from Iowa was sent to Washington by the Railroad Company to attend to it. While here, he was urged by some of his political friends to go to New Hampshire to stump the State, prior to the election last spring. He at first declined to go, on account of the pendency of this case before the Secretary, but at last consented, boasting to his intimates that the Secretary had promised him that, if he would go and stump that State, the claim of the Railroad Company to these lands

SHOULD NOT BE DISTURBED.

He then went to New Hampshire, gave no further attention to the case, and, in due time, the Acting Secretary rendered his decision, entirely blinking the main question involved, — the right of the Company to the lands; ruling the settlers off the lands, and stopping short, as though the question was of no consequence to the Government, whether the Railroad Company had a legal claim to the lands or not. In this way, the promise about which the Iowa politician boasted was made good.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company now have

A BILL PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS,

asking that body to confirm the title to lands certified to them by the Department. Now, the question comes here, if such certification is valid as conveying title, wherefore the need of additional legislation? They take good care not to intimate in any way that, of the lands so certified, about 100,000 acres, worth $2,000,000, are outside the limits of their grant. The very fact of their asking Congress for a confirmatory act is a clear admission that they have no legal right to the lands, and that Secretary Delano unlawfully holds them in reserve, instead of restoring them to the operation of the Homestead law.

Still further to show the

INFLUENCE OF PARTY POLITICS

on matters pertaining to legal rights, another circumstance may be related: Some time in February or March last, the Iowa railroad interest had a meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at which the bill above mentioned was discussed. The gentleman who afterward went to stump New Hampshire recommended that it should not be urged through Congress until after the Presidential election, on account of its probable injurious effect; but that, after the November election, at the next session of Congress, he felt confident he could have it favorably reported by the Committees and secure its passage. So it appears that a gentleman of political influence and address can, as a mere lobbyist, have a bill favorably reported and passed through Congress, although its character may be such as to render it bad policy to pass it pending a Presidential election. GATH.

THE LEGISLATIVE ADJOURNMENT.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 23, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The TRIBUNE and *Times* of this morning in their report of the proceedings of our State Legislature upon the question of adjournment, have omitted to give me credit for voting in the negative. I voted against concurring with the Senate in both cases. Will you please give me credit in your next issue for voting against adjournment, as I consider this a matter of importance. Respectfully yours,

M. J. SHERIDAN,
House of Representatives, 16th District.

KANSAS.

Closing Days of the Senatorial Contest.

Pomeroy Confident of Re-Election—Opposition Candidates Increasing.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24, 1873.

To-day I asked the landlord of the Fifth Avenue Hotel what *he* thought of this Senatorial contest. His reply was brief, and at once characteristic of the Kansas dispenser of nourishment. "Two years ago," said he, "when Caldwell was elected, I sold a barrel of whiskey a day, in bottles; and, during this canvass, one bottle of wine is all that I have sold." I hand you the foregoing remark to illustrate another phase of the drouth in Kansas.

The lobby that surges around and through the hotels to-night is

SULLEN AND GLOOMY.

Even the tiger that couches in Colonel Jennison's room is idle, and perforce harmless,—and, had it not been for a small group of St. Louisans who encountered him early in the week, and found the reverse side of his paw to consist of other material than velvet, he would have gone into winter-quarters ere this.

When one halts to consider the Senatorial question in the light of facts demonstrated, he cannot

SEE ANY PARTICULAR GOOD

in electing Congressmen from this State. Kansas has been without representation in Congress for ten days, and the wheels of Government continue to revolve as though nothing extraordinary had happened. Mr. Pomeroy, of the Senate, and Mr. Lowe, of the House, have been here some days; and Mr. Caldwell, as the readers of THE TRIBUNE all know, has been occupied with outside business. Hence, one can safely assert that neither the Speaker nor the Vice President has been called upon to recognize the "gentleman" or Senator from Kansas within the past ten days. In view of this fact, it is impossible to resist the impression that the people who are here in multitudes are magnifying the importance of Congressional representation. If the position of United States Senator is so full of grove responsibilities and emergencies, it would be pertinent to enquire why Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, is not in the Senate-Chamber. By the way, he is confident of returning there, and declares without hesitation that members of the Legislature are pledged to cast their votes for his re-election.

Recently the Senator and staff have been tampering with

THE LEAVENWORTH DELGATION,

which consists of ten members. Rumors are rife that a magnificent appropriation to improve the military post of Fort Leavenworth has been promised, and that promise supplemented with a pledge to secure a subsidy to aid in the construction of a stately and commanding Post Office and Custom House in the City of Leavenworth, together with other favors too numerous for manuscript. The promises that Old Satan made on the mountain, to test the integrity of Our Savior, are tame and insignificant in comparison with the promises "Old Subsidy" makes to capture the Leavenworth delegation. It is a noteworthy fact that Leavenworth has always fought Pomeroy. Judge Lecompte, of Lecompton Constitution notoriety, is the only man elected from Leavenworth County that ever cast a vote for Pomeroy.

There is no material change in the Legislative aspect. The opponents of Senator Pomeroy are still quarrelling among themselves, while the number of candidates is increasing, instead of diminishing. The latest "lightning rod" out is the

HON. JOHN J. INGALLS,

an eminent lawyer, of Atchison, and the brightest contributor to the *Kansas Magazine*. He is regarded as an honest man. Many look upon him as the ablest gentleman in the State. All I ever heard said against his character was, that he tried to influence a decision of United States Judge Delahay by the use of money. Mr. Ingalls' version of that charge will appear when the testimony elicited by the Congressional Committee to inquire into Delahay's conduct is printed. I incline to the opinion that Mr. Ingalls is not guilty, and also to the opinion that the Senatorial lightning will not strike him.

DEFICIENCY IN LEADERSHIP

is the cause of half the trouble which surrounds the members opposed to Mr. Pomery. There has been no unity of action in the opposition, and no man acting with it who possesses force enough to organize and concentrate the scattering delegates. There are now five candidates in the field depending upon the anti-Pomeroy sentiment for election. At this time, Lowe and Harvey are the strongest. It is whispered this evening that the caucus will not select a candidate until Monday evening. Besides, an entirely new man is talked of,—one whose name has not been mentioned within two blocks of a newspaper correspondent. It is the prevailing impression in all the best-informed circles that Pomeroy has secured enough votes to

MAKE HIS RE-ELECTION ALMOST SURE.

I doubt very much if the opposition caucus will ever be able to again convene a majority of the Legislature. At one time, the caucus had the controlling power, and, if discretion and patriotism had prevailed, instead of buncombe speeches and fierce resolutions, the situation would be more hopeful.

The Kansas Legislature took hold of the task of

PURIFYING THE UNITED STATES SENATE,

yesterday, by resolving to forward a memorial to Congress asking for an amendment to the Constitution requiring United States Senators to be elected by a direct vote of the people.

When all this Senatorial commotion subsides, and reason resumes her sway, the Legislature will endeavor to divide the State into

THREE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

This work ought to have been done last winter, and would have been, if a majority of House members had not conceived the happy idea of arranging the First District so as to place within its boundaries Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Topeka, and then construct the two remaining districts from the rest of the State. The majority presumed that all the obnoxious politicians and corruptionists resided in the counties bordering on the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, while the remaining counties of the State were peopled by pure men; and therefore thought the caging of all the city politicians in one district would prevent the taint of corruption from spreading, and give political integrity a fresh start in the rural districts. The Senate, however, stifled the measure, and the Legislature adjourned without making any apportionment. In all probability, the present Legislature will make the division as follows:

First District—Organized counties north of the Kansas River.

Second District—Organized counties south of the Kansas River.

Third District—All the organized and unorganized counties in the western part of the State, on both sides of the Kansas River. KANSAS.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Co-operation Among Farmers of the Different States.

The Illinois State Farmers' Convention, held at Bloomington on the 15th and 16th inst., completed the formation of a State Farmers' Association, providing for the organization of every county and township in the State into Farmers' Clubs, Granges, or other Agricultural Societies, with proper officers, through whom every farmer in the State can be reached, when it becomes necessary, by concentration of our strength, to protect ourselves against the increasing aggressions upon our rights of railroads and other corporations.

Our purpose will be incomplete without the co-operation of other States, especially of the Northwest.

We, therefore, earnestly invite correspondence from the different States, with a view to their immediately holding Conventions and forming associations similar to ours, that, while their Legislatures are in session, they may call for necessary legislation in reforming abuses, and regulating, by proper laws, the rates of fare and freight upon the railroads of their respective States.

A pamphlet is in preparation containing the proceedings of our Convention, and addresses upon railway legislation and railway reform made before it by some of the best legal talent of the State; among which will be found that of the Hon. J. H. Rowell, who prosecuted the case against the Chicago & Alton Railroad, before Judge Tipton, in the McLean County Circuit Court; the Hon. R. M. Benjamin, who assisted him; Colonel R. P. Morgan, Railroad Commissioner; the Hon. James Shaw, a member of the Judiciary Committee of our present Legislature, and many others,—making it a valuable document, which should be in the hands of every farmer, not only as showing the temper and spirit of the Convention, but giving him a knowledge of how far legislation has already gone in his behalf, and of what he may legally demand at the hands of the law-makers he has elected.

Farmers' Clubs, Granges, Agricultural Societies, and individuals interested in our cause may obtain copies by sending necessary stamps to prepay postage and addressing S. M. SMITH, Secretary State Farmers' Association, Kewanee, Henry County, Ill.

POISON.

The Washington County (N. Y.) Horror—Seven Persons Poisoned—Two Dead, One Dying—Who Committed the Deed?

From the Albany Argus, Jan. 23.

The poisoning case, near Cambridge, now turns out to be one of the most terrible crimes ever attempted in Washington County. About three miles from Cambridge is situated the house of Charles Shaw, and in it, at this time, are six persons, suffering from the effects of a slow-working and corroding poison, and, in addition, one corpse, that of a girl, who died on Friday night last from the effects of this same poison. Charles Shaw is 33 years old. He is said to be a man who is cruel to his family, and one without honor, and cowardly. He has lived in Cambridge and vicinity about fifteen years. Mrs. Shaw, however, is spoken of as an industrious woman, too good, at least, for the man to whom she is wedded. A correspondent of the Troy *Times* says:

"Nine children have been born unto this couple. The eldest is called Alvonza, and he is now 22 years of age. He left the paternal roof some years ago to seek his fortune elsewhere. The next in age is named Fannie; she is 20 years of age. Five years ago she became a mother, in defiance of the custom which requires that a woman shall be respected as a wife before entering upon the duties of maternity. A year ago she was married to a man who looks like an idiot. Neither she nor her brother, Alvonza, were at their father's house when the poisoning was done. The other children are Marrietta, aged 10 years; Elizabeth, aged 14; Hattie, aged 12; Anna, aged 8; Ida, aged 5; Emma, aged 3, and Charlie, aged 1. The last named has not been ill, and is the only one of the family who has escaped, with the exception of Fannie's illegitimate child, a boy. To this boy Shaw was always very partial.

"The children are strong physically, and weak morally and mentally. They impress one as being ignorant and brutal, and not unacquainted with crime. Those of them alive now manifest a stolid indifference to their condition. Emotions they have none. The dead body of their sister they regard with complete indifference, and the whole matter appears to them as an episode not worth much comment."

Two years ago Shaw became the paramour of a married woman named Briggs, who dwelt with her husband a quarter of a mile north of Shaw's house. About a month ago the Briggs family removed to Hoosick, and on Sunday, the 12th inst., Shaw visited Hoosick, and spent the day with Mrs. Briggs. He returned the next day, but remained at home for a few hours only. He then proceeded to Wait's Corners, where he remained until Tuesday, the 14th. What occurred between Tuesday afternoon and Thursday morning, the inmates of the house only are familiar with. The Troy *Times* says:

"On Thursday Shaw appeared at the office of Dr. Kennedy, and requested him to come to his house. The doctor complied with the request, and found two of the inmates sick. One, the girl Elizabeth, was in a dangerous condition, while the other seemed but slightly ill. Dr. Kennedy is one of the Coroners of the county, and, judging that his services in his official capacity might be required, he transferred the case to Dr. Ketchum, who visited the house on Friday morning. He found six of the children and Mrs. Shaw very ill. They were all purging and vomiting, and seemed in considerable pain. The doctor began to suspect foul play, and asked them of what they had eaten. They replied that on Tuesday Shaw brought home a quantity of sour sausage, which he said he had purchased in the village at a discount, and that they had all eaten of it. Shaw, who was present, said he had not been attacked, although he had eaten as heartily as any of the others. The doctor then told the man that his family had been poisoned. Prosecuting his inquiries, he learned that the sick persons were first attacked Tuesday night. The poison had, in the meantime, so impregnated their systems that it was useless to resort to the stomach-pump or emetics.

"The doctor, previous to his departure, informed Shaw that his daughter, Elizabeth, could not survive. She died that night. A *post mortem* examination was held, and the stomach of the dead girl, and its contents, were removed and sent to Albany for analysis. At the same time a piece of muscle was taken from one of the girl's arms, and this, together with some of the sausage, was placed under a powerful microscope and searched for *trichinæ*. No animacula was found in either. Shaw was not present at the *post mortem*. The doctors concurred in believing that poison had been administered. Shaw was soon after arrested. Monday the doctor visited the house again. He then found Mrs. Shaw was completely prostrated. Her left side was paralyzed, and she was totally blind. The doctor has small hopes of her recovery. Four of the children were in a dangerous condition. The children have held their own since Saturday, but the mother has failed greatly. The doctor said to them that another death would probably soon take place in the house, and urged them to tell every fact bearing on their condition with which they are acquainted.

Mrs. Shaw, who retained the power of speech, then proceeded to make a statement. She said she had for a long time feared that her husband would poison her, and related an incident which occurred some time since. Shaw one day approached his nephew and endeavored to engage him to put a white powder in the food of his family. This nephew, Christopher Shaw, is a bad boy, but is not bad enough for this. He is ready to vouch for Mrs. Shaw's statement. The woman also spoke of Mr. Shaw's visit to Hoosick, and said that after his return he went to Wait's Corners, where he procured a bottle of whiskey. He gave her, and the six children, who were afterward taken ill, some of the liquor. While the others were drinking, Fanny's bastard son, for whom Shaw, as has been before stated, had a great liking, asked for some. 'Wait until they get through, and I'll fix you up,' said Shaw. When the others had finished he carefully put away the tumbler which they had used, and, procuring another, allowed the little boy to drink out of it, and also drank of it himself."

The Troy *Times* thus sums up the case: "One of the children is dead. The mother will probably die. The result in the cases of two of the surviving children is very doubtful. The others will probably recover. Charles Shaw, the husband and father, is in custody under the charge of murdering his own daughter and attempting to murder his own wife and five children. The woman Briggs has not been arrested, but is under suspicion, and many believe that she instigated Shaw and urged him to the crime. The family who have been brought to death's door will tell nothing more, for they cannot be persuaded to realize the enormity of the crime of which the husband and father is presumed to be guilty. Justice Fletcher and Coroner Kennedy will push the investigation as far as possible with all the energy of which they are possessed, and it is not unlikely that all there is mysterious will be worked up."

A later account says that another death in Shaw's family occurred yesterday morning. This last victim is the little girl Ida, aged 5 years. Before her death she became paralyzed. Death seemed to ensue, not from pain, for there was scarcely any, but a gradual loss of vitality.

—A curious and eminently Canadian scene was presented in Montreal last Wednesday night, when five snow shoe clubs mustered their full force and formed a torchlight procession over the "Mountain" in honor of Lord and Lady Dufferin. There were hundreds of loyal and strong-limbed Canadians in the lines, and the torchlight, reflected by the snow, made a very brilliant spectacle. Arrived at their destination the snow shoers were welcomed with rockets an illumination, a supper, and speeches.

—One peculiarity of Colorado, which has not been especially noted, is the great amount of electricity in the atmosphere. In mills and machine shops, where there is constant agitation, electricity is in excess. When animals are hustled about in a lively manner, they frequently give off sparks like fire; while one gentleman states that when he sits in the house with his feet on the stove, the sparks run along his limbs and his hair rises. The presence of this superabundant electricity would seem to explain the exhilirating effect of the hair upon the human system, and does away, to a certain extent, with the excuse for stimulants, and furnishes an argument why Colorado should become the grand inebriate asylum for the United States. The observant and cynical traveller might, however, enjoin upon her the duty of healing herself first. All the Coloradians are not yet teetotalers.

CALVERT JOHNSON'S DEATH.

Louisa A. Boyce Accused of Criminal Complicity Therein.

Her Arraignment Yesterday on the Charge of Murder.

A Brief Outline of the Main Allegations in the Case.

Important Testimony by Several of the Principal Witnesses for the Prosecution.

The Trial Bids Fair to be Tedious as to Length, and Interesting as to Detail.

The much-continued and long-deferred case of Louisa A. Boyce, charged with the murder of Calvert H. Johnson, was called up in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Judge Booth officiating. The prosecution was represented by the State's Attorney, Charles H. Reed, John Hutchinson, Esq., of Chicago, and S. E. Adams, Esq., of Cleveland. The father of the alleged murdered man, Mr. Seth W. Johnson, a well-known citizen of Cleveland, was also present, manifesting an intense interest in the proceedings. Mrs. Boyce's case was entrusted to Messrs. A. H. Van Buren and Francis Adams. The forenoon was principally consumed in empannelling a jury, which, as finally chosen, was constituted as follows: E. Bigley, J. C. Murphy, J. A. Mahon, M. J. Richardson, James A. Snyder, M. Meyer, W. H. Richards, N. G. Myers, J. W. Thurston, J. M. Waterman, R. T. Hambrook, and M. C. Bradley.

OPENING ADDRESS.

In opening the case the State's Attorney called the attention of the jury to the grave and important responsibility devolving upon them. He predicted that the case would be a little tedious in its trial, covering several days. The fact that the defendant was a woman must not secure for her any more leniency or sympathy than as though she were a man. It was expected to be proved that Calvert H. Johnson was found dead in this woman's room, and that she was implicated in his killing. He then gave an outline of the case as it was expected to be proved, as follows: In November, 1871, Mr. S. W. Johnson, of Cleveland, sent his son, Calvert H. Johnson, to Chicago, for the purpose of buying some grain for shipment, supplying him with some blank checks, five United States bonds of $500 each, together with about $300 in currency. After arriving in Chicago, and ascertaining the condition of the market, the younger Johnson concluded not to purchase the grain. He parted company with the Captain of the vessel by which he had proposed shipping the grain, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and, when next seen, was found dead in bed in one of the rooms of a lodging-house kept by Mrs. Boyce on West Madison street. On his person were found his watch and chain, breastpin, shirt studs, $200 or more in money, and two of the bonds, one of which was torn in two. The fact of the finding of the money, bonds, valuables, etc., tended to remove all suspicions of foul play, and so a hasty inquest was held upon the body. After it was ascertained who the man was, word was sent to his father, who came to Chicago. Mr. Johnson began to institute inquiries as to what had become of the money and property in his son's possession, and it was discovered that two or three of the bonds were missing and unaccounted for. No trace was obtained of this property, Mrs. Boyce having stated at the Coroner's inquest that she had given up all of deceased's effects excepting a gold dollar, which he had presented to her. Subsequent inquiry led to the belief that she was involved in Johnson's death. About one month afterward her room was searched, and in Mrs. Boyce's bed, between the mattresses, were found the missing bonds. She had previously stated that Johnson gave her no presents, except the gold piece alluded to. The body was taken to Cleveland, and there subjected to a rigid surgical examination, the result of which was the finding of a clot of blood on one side, as also marks of injuries in the neck, warranting the belief that Johnson came to his death by foul means.

The defence waived the opening address, as Dr. B. C. Miller, one of the witnesses in the case, was very ill in Court, and on his account he was called to the stand at once.

TESTIMONY OF DR. MILLER.

Dr. B. C. Miller, County Superintendent of Public Charities, testified that in November, 1871, he was acting as County Physician and Deputy Coroner; found the body of Johnson at No. 92 West Madison street, lying on a bed, with the face toward the wall; found two $500 bonds, both torn, in Johnson's boots, one of which was under the pillow, and the other under the bed; found three $100 bills and some change in the vest pocket; also, a gold watch and chain; in the shirt three diamond studs, and some onyx sleeve-buttons. Asked Mrs. Boyce if she had been sleeping with Johnson. She said she had not; that he was a friend of hers; had a room at her house, and took his meals at the Sherman House. Witness consulted the register there, but found no such name there. Mrs. Boyce stated at the inquest that Johnson owed her for six days' lodging and a lunch, and money to pay her charges was taken from Johnson's effects. Nine or ten days after this the body was shipped to Cleveland.

Cross-examined: By Mr. Van Buren. From the time of the supposed death to the time when the body was taken to the Morgue, it must have been 18 or 20 hours; made a *post-mortem* examination; removed all clothing, and dissected each side so as to get at the lungs and heart.

Mr. Reed objected to this as cross-examination. He had asked nothing about this matter.

Mr. Van Buren proposed to show that Dr. Miller made a *post-mortem* examination and found that Johnson died from natural causes.

The Court said that it was not a proper cross-examination, though it might be competent evidence if properly introduced.

Mr. F. Adams (for the defence) held that inasmuch as the prosecution had called out the fact that an inquest was held, it was competent to prove what transpired in connection with the inquest.

The Court held the cross-examination improper.

Exception was taken.

Mr. Van Buren offered in evidence the verdict of the Coroner's jury, signed by Dr. Miller.

Objected to; objection sustained, and exception taken.

Mr. Van Buren proceeded to ask the witness various questions of the same character, bearing on the subject of the cause of death, and all were ruled out upon objection by Mr. Reed.

The cross-examination being continued, Dr. Miller stated that there were a few blank checks and a few ancient coins in Johnson's pockets. He seemed to be a man about 28 or 32 years of age. He was undressed to his shirt when found in bed; had no drawers on; did not notice whether the shirt was torn; saw nothing wrong about the bed-clothes.

Dr. Miller's testimony was given clearly and understandingly, but it was evident that he was laboring under severe illness. When informed by defendant's counsel that he would be wanted to-morrow, he replied: "Then you'll have to send for me at the Small-Pox Hospital."

THEODORE STONE,

being sworn, and examined by Mr. S. E. Adams, testified that in November, 1871, he was at No. 84 West Madison street on the night when Calvert H. Johnson died; saw Mrs. Boyce that night first about 10 o'clock. She came there, inquiring for a lady to be sent to her place. She remained there fifteen or twenty minutes. Saw her again that night, at the same place, between 12 and 1 o'clock, when she made known no particular business, excepting to call for drinks. No one came with her. She seemed to be excited, and ordered drinks freely. Six persons drank with her.

Q.—What was her appearance, as to being drunk or sober?

Objected to and objection sustained.

Witness—She seemed like a crazy person; she remained there about an hour; could not tell how many times she drank; should judge as many as five or six times. Next saw her between 5 and 6 o'clock in the next morning, at the same place; saw no one with her. She said she had a dead man in her house, and wanted us to go and look at it. The second time she came she had a great deal of money—a large roll of currency and papers in her hand.

Mrs. Boyce, *sotto voce*—That man is perjuring himself.

Witness—She appeared very much disordered in her hair and dress, as though she had a pretty hard time somewhere. Her watch and chain were loose, hanging outside her dress. The chain was broken. I told her she would lose her watch. She said: "You look like a gentleman; take it and take care of it." I declined to take the watch, but fixed the chain for her. Between 5 and 6 in the morning, before daylight, she came again and said the man was dead. I followed her to her house, just eight numbers away (No. 92). She occupied the upper floor. I went up-stairs, and she showed the way to the room where the dead man lay. Went as far as the door, and saw a man lying diagonally across the bed. Did not go up to the body. She was in the room, but did not say a word. Asked her what ailed him, and she said she didn't know. There was clothing lying in a chair. A part of the bed-clothing covered him. The face was toward the wall.

Cross-examined: Did not reside at No. 84 Madison street, but had business relations with Miss Waldron, who kept oyster parlors and a restaurant there. Went there about 8 o'clock, and stayed all night. Did not go to bed. Furnished the money to fit up and start the place, and she was to divide the profits. Was having a good time, hearing good music, piano playing, and singing by a young lady. Mrs. Boyce asked the lady of the house if she could send a lady to her house. She drank once there. The second time she came she drank five or six times, and was very much demoralized. She felt pretty well, but didn't know whether she was drunk or not. Don't know what kind of liquor she drank. I drank with her twice, taking Seltzer water each time. She was there nearly an hour. Could see that she had some money, with papers also in her hand. They looked like business papers. One or two of the papers were not quite white. She made the remark that she was pretty well fixed. Had seen her once before in that place, in the day-time. She must have spent five or eight dollars that night. She pulled the money out of her bosom. The money was in a roll, and the papers were separate. Her chain was about two-thirds the size of a lead pencil. Should judge that she was considerably under the influence of liquor at that time. Have since found that there were two doors to the room in which the body lay. Don't know whether there were two doors there at the time. Was perfectly sober. Wasn't in the room to exceed half a minute. Was not a witness in the larceny case against Mrs. Boyce a year ago. I was informed of this case by one of her witnesses. I dodged the larceny case to get out of it. Never saw deceased before that morning.

During the examination of this witness Mrs. Boyce appeared very much disturbed, frequently contradicting him in an undertone, shedding tears, wringing her hands, and making herself generally uncomfortable to her counsel, who repeatedly directed her to be quiet.

POLICEMAN SCOTT

testified that Mrs. Boyce came to the Madison Street Station and reported that a man was dead in her house. She came between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. Went with her to the house, and saw the body lying on the right side, straight in the bed. She said he was a lodger there, and took his meals outside. Went there again, later in the day, when she said she was acquainted with deceased in Buffalo, but said nothing as to how he came to die.

POLICEMAN EBINGER

testified that he saw defendant at the time the inquest was held at the house. Was with the Coroner when he searched the body. Found money in the vest pocket, and torn bonds in the boots.

HENRY WISNER

testified that he knew the defendant early in November, 1871, having rented an office and sleeping-room at No. 92 West Madison street. First learned of Johnson's death about 7 o'clock in the morning, when he was called by Mrs. Boyce, who said she could not wake Mr. Johnson up. Went into the room, and found him dead. The body was not cold, as the room was warm. Heard considerable noise about midnight, as of several persons walking and talking. The body was lying nearly straight in the bed. The door was open. She expressed no opinion as to the cause of death.

Cross-examined (by Mr. F. Adams): Went there about the 8th of November. The death occurred the last of November. There was ordinarily a great deal of noise in the house at night. There was no unusual noise there that night. It was not a noise as of scuffling or struggling. Myself and brother occupied the bedroom next to that of Mrs. Boyce. Don't recollect of seeing Theodore Stone at the house.

Mrs. Boyce—He never was at my house in his life.

Mr. Van Buren—You must keep quiet during this trial.

Witness—Was introduced to Mr. Johnson by Mrs. Boyce two or three days before his death.

Mr. Reed objected to this testimony, and the objection was sustained.

SETH W. JOHNSON,

of Cleveland, Ohio, father of deceased, testified to that effect, and that he last saw him alive no later than the 20th of November, 1871, at Olean, New York State. Next saw his body on the 9th of December at the dead-house in Chicago. Learned of his death on the 7th of December, by telegraph.

Mr. Reed—Where did he start to go when you left him?

Mr. Van Buren objected, and the objection was overruled.

Witness—He started to go to Chicago.

Mr. Reed—What did he come to Chicago for? Objected to, and objection overruled.

Witness—He came to Chicago to buy grain. I gave him five $500 United States bonds.

This question was objected to by Mr. Van Buren, and the objection was overruled.

Witness identified four of the bonds which he gave to his son. Has not seen the other bond. Also gave him an indorsed note to fill up with any amount he required, and three blank checks payable at the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland. When I received news of my son's death I was in Philadelphia. I came to Chicago, and saw defendant in the afternoon of the day I arrived. My son had from $500 to $800 in currency when I left him in Olean. Of this I got back $75. Saw Mrs. Boyce at her house in company with Captain Jones, Detective Dixon, and others. I inquired of Mrs. Boyce of my son's death. She was asked where she met him, and how he came to go there. She said she had been acquainted with him in Buffalo. She met him in the street and recognized him, and he went to her house and took a room at a dollar a night. She said he and her husband were very intimate friends in Buffalo, but she had not seen him for two years, and she hardly recognized him. The night before his death, he came in, complaining that he felt unwell. She offered him something to eat, but he didn't eat much. He went to bed at 8 o'clock. He asked her to sit by him, but she was going out. She left some keyes with him. She went out, and came in between 10 and 11 o'clock, listened at his door, heard him snoring, and then went to bed. She got up in the morning about 8 o'clock, and knocked at the door. Receiving no answer, she spoke to Mr. Wisner, and afterwards broke the door down. She shook him in the bed, but he did not answer. There was froth in his mouth, and she wiped it off. She called Mr. Wisner, who told her he was dead. She gave notice of the death at the police station, and a policeman came down, and in the evening the Coroner came and took the body away. She said she gave up to the Coroner everything he had brought there, except a gold dollar, which he gave to her; also, that he told her that if she wouldn't drink anything for a time he would give her a shawl. She spoke of having a daughter 8 years old, but spoke of no other children. Had another conversation with her at Mr. Pinkerton's office on the 3d of February following, when she said she would talk to me if all the others would leave the room. She said that she had a child four months old by my son. This was after the bonds had been found. She had previously stated that she had not seen my son for two years. Drs. Thayer, Weed, and Dailey saw the body of my son on the 11th of December, in Cleveland, and made a *post-mortem* examination of the body at an undertaker's. I was present during the entire examination. The body was frozen when I saw it in Chicago, and remained so until it was thawed out in Cleveland. At the Justice's Court in Chicago, Mrs. Boyce stated that she had a child eight months old living at Riverside. My son was one day less than 27 years old.

Q.—Did you ever receive any grain shipped by your son from Chicago?

Objected to by Mr. Van Buren, and objection overruled.

A.—I never received any grain from him. The vessel was laid up.

Cross-examined (by Mr. F. Adams): I do not know the precise date of my son's death. A set of gold studs, and a $5 gold piece, which he had with him, were never returned to me. She said he had been stopping at her house about five days before his death. The night before she said she offered him some chicken-soup, and he ate a little of it. Pinkerton & Co., were employed to look up the bonds. When Dr. Miller told me that my son died of congestion of the lungs, I knew it was impossible; he was too robust and healthy. I employed two physicians to examine the case. I have not had a written opinion by one of the physicians that there were no indications of a violent death.

Q.—Did you go to consult a clairvoyant in New York to find out the manner of your son's death?

Objected to by Mr. Reed.

The Court said it was not material or proper to ask such questions.

Mr. F. Evans.—We want to show that he had no confidence in the finding of the physicians.

The question was ruled out by the Court.

Witness—I stated to the physicians my belief that my son had met a violent death. I employed four of them to make the *post-mortem*. Drs. Thayer, Weed, Bailey, Sterling, and Prentiss were connected with the examination. The two last named are not here as witnesses. Made no bargain with any of them as to the fees they were to receive. Heard from my son but once after he left Olean, and that was from Cleveland, where he stoppped one day. He had been with me in Pennsylvania, exploring mineral lands, and left me to come West and buy grain. For about five years previous to 1869 he had been engaged in a coffee and tea store in Buffalo. Then he went to Erie, Pa., where he stayed three months, then going to New York, from whence he sailed on a vessel for New Orleans, intending to go to Europe with his mother, but gave it up on account of the war. Then he went to Charleston, and then to Cleveland. He was in Buffalo a few days in 1870. I don't think he was in Buffalo in 1871.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

COUNTY MATTERS.

Stewart's Last Appeal in Behalf of His Friend Healey.

Per Diem of Members—Mr. Ashton Rises and Explains.

An Official Report of the Board's Doings.

The Board of County Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present, Messrs. Bogue, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Ashton, Pahlman, Roelle, Singer, Harrison.

The Town Collectors asked for the necessary instructions for the monthly payments to their employes, and for the necessary advertising.

It was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Superintendent of Public Charities called attention to the necessity for additional employes at the Asylum and Poor House, the monthly wages amounting to $77 at the former and $56 at the latter.

The Recorder of Deeds asked the Board to give his chief clerk $2,500, instead of $2,000, he having to fix the price for each document presented for record, and to handle $75,000, for which he was personally responsible. He also wanted the salary of the Superintendent of the Folio Department raised.

It was referred to the Committee on Public Records.

The Committee on Public Buildings, and other Committees, reported back various bills, which were ordered paid.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported that the following were the sums due the members of the Board for per diem, etc., for the quarter ending Nov. 1, 1872: Crawford, $427.60, balance due to September, $147.50; Stearns, $137.50; White, $61.90; Skelly, $469.70; Ashton, $395; Pahlman, $477.40, balance, $309; Herting, $357, balance, $105; Jones, $391.20, balance, $40; Lonergan, $340; Roelle, $295; Harris, $315; total, $4,268.80.

The report was agreed to—yeas, 9; nays, 5—as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, and Miller.

Nays—Bogue, Clough, Galloway, Harrison, and Singer.

Those who voted in the negative did so because the sum of $5 a day was allowed the Commissioners. For the same reason Mr. Bogue refused to sign the report of the Committee.

The Committee on Licenses reported in favor of licensing a tavern at Maywood, and the report was concurred in.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported favorably on the claim of H. M. Rodgers, Jr., & Brothers, for relief from a duplicate assessment of personal property, and the report was concurred in. Certain taxes paid by W. B. Bateham were also ordered refunded. The claim of R. C. Fisher was disapproved.

The same Committee recommended that the County Clerk should annually revise the county tax-list, but without charge. It was so ordered.

Mr. Ashton rose to a question of privilege in reference to an editorial in THE TRIBUNE in reference to the course of the Board in fixing the pay of county officers. The Board had not attempted to fix the salary of the Judges, and knew very well that Cook County did not pay either them or the State's Attorney $7,000. The Board had not fixed the pay of the Sheriff, but simply of his employes. The law fixed the Sheriff's pay. It was understood by the Board that, if the fees did not pay the salaries, then they would not be paid, so it was immaterial what pay was allowed. The tendency of all such things was to prejudice the public against the Board. The Board had created no new offices, except an assistant janitor and porter at the Court House. The Commissioners had not violated the law when they fixed their pay at $5. The Judiciary Committee had reported they had a right to it. It was a report which could not be successfully answered.

Mr. Harrison said it was understood that if the fees did not cover the salaries, they should be received *pro rata*. Still, it would be well to have a resolution on the subject. The heads of departments should pay the salaries out of the fees, as they came in.

Mr. Galloway offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Service be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expense of having an official report of the proceedings of this Board published in one of the leading daily papers of this county.

That would save the Board from the garbled reports which sometimes appeared in the papers. In order to give the citizens the necessary information, an official report should be published, as was done by the Council and the Board of Education.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Clough offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the heads of the several Departments of this county, to whom the county furnishes supplies, are required to keep a correct list of each and every article used by them, for which the county has to pay during the ensuing year, and furnish such list, condensed as far as practicable, to the Clerk of this Board before the advertising for bids for supplies for another year.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of this Board to furnish for the use of any person desiring to offer proposals for supplying any one or all of the several departments, estimates of the amount of each article needed for the year, based upon the amount used the preceding year, in all cases reserving the right to take more or less as may be required for the use of the county.

It was adopted.

After drawing jurors, the Board adjourned till Monday.

GRAIN-INSPECTION.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Jan. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Noticing the remarks, in your issue of the 23d inst., in regard to barley-inspection, I would like to say a few words. According to the present system of inspection, all barley that is stained, "no matter how plump the berry, or how heavy it is," goes No. 3; while, in a neighboring town, a man has a doctoring machine, whereby he runs the barley through a sulphur bath and whitens the kernel, and the barley so doctored goes No. 2. Now, does a little sulphur make No. 3 barley No. 2; or is the fault in the present system of inspection? I claim the fault is in the system of inspection. All good, sound, plump barley, free from other grain, should go No. 2, even if stained; and no doctoring process should send it to a higher grade. The farmer should not have his barley go No. 3, if it happens to be caught in a heavy shower or light dew, while it is sound, plump, and heavy, and in other respects No. 2; while the scalper or doctor puts it through the bleaching process, and gets it a grade higher. What we now want is a new system of inspection all through. The farmer, the warehouse-man, and the commission-man, all see the system is rotten, especially on barley and wheat. The idea is ridiculous of a car of wheat going No. 3 when it weighs 57@58 lbs, if the Inspector sees a dozen blighted kernels in it; while the same wheat sells for Chicago price at home, to be made into flour.

A SUFFERER.

A DOOMED DAM.

Another Chapter of the Calumet Dam Suit.

The Right to Sue the Canal Commissioners as a Corporation Denied.

Complainants Non-Plussed But Still Courageous.

The adjourned hearing in the Calumet Dam chancery suit, practically for dismissal of the bill enjoining the Canal Commissioners, as a corporation, from tearing down the dam which is alleged to have flooded the Indiana country near the Illinois border, and on the motions already given fully in THE TRIBUNE, was yesterday resumed.

The cause having been called, Mr. George C. Campbell, for the defendants, asked the Court to have the record so amended that he should appear for defendant Thomas Smith only, instead of the Canal Commissioners.

Judge Williams—Let it be amended so as to show that.

Mr. Bailey, for the complainants, excepted.

Mr. Campbell then moved the motion to quash the record of service upon the Commissioners, the summons to them to appear to answer as defendants to this suit being served upon them as a corporation,—as argued on the last occasion, and fully reported in these columns at the time.

Mr. Bailey, in submitting his views to the Court on this motion, spoke at considerable length. In effect, he said that the importance of the issue of this contest to the parties engaged in it, rendered it of consequence to them to learn if possible the probable opinion of the Court on the subjects embraced in the demurrer and motions. He did not, of course, desire to ask the Court directly to state what course he would adopt; but he felt, in the interests of his clients, that an intimation of the feeling of the Court on the points that had been raised, were necessary to be understood by him before he could file the amendments to the bill which he was to file that day. In his amendments, he proposed to introduce the names of the Canal Commissioners, to give the Commissioners their individual names instead of leaving them to be described as they then were; and he would also ask that they be made party defendants to the bill, and that they be enjoined from tearing down the dam; but, should the Court be adverse to the complainants, if the Court should express a disposition not to grant the injunction, even under those circumstances, then the complainants would allow the bill amended, and take their chance with it in that shape in the Supreme Court. With respect to the point made by Brother Campbell that the other parties to the lease had not been named in the bill, he had to offer that of the three, two, namely, Marchington and Robinson, were dead; and if the Court pronounced in favor of its being necessary to include them in the bill, he foresaw the difficulties and delays of publication of all unknown heirs, which still inclined them to adhere to the bill as it stood, with which to go to the Supreme Court. He referred to his argument on a previous occasion, and briefly cited a portion of it to show that, although there might exist a disability to sue the State, or that the State could not be made a party defendant to a bill in chancery, yet the Commissioners could be sued individually by their names. If the Court was not against them, therefore, on this point, he would like to amend the bill so as to make the Canal Commissioners party defendants, as individuals, by their names. Thus the Court would see how his (the counsel's) action with regard to the amendments, depended upon the conclusions at which the Court had already arrived on the subject matter. Another thing he should like to include in his amendments, always guided by the opinion of the Court, was something further as to the question of ownership; he would like to make it clearer, broader, and more distinct. If the Court was adverse to their position, they would not make the other persons mentioned party defendants. He awaited what the Court had to say.

The Court replied, that as the matter then stood he thought there could be no recovery as against the Canal Commissioners. He did not suppose that the counsel desired him to express a formal opinion on the point submitted; the authorities were numerous, and he had yet given that close attention to the details that would enable him to speak authoritatively on the point. But he might respond a little to the fisher; or the "fishing questions" of his brother Bailey. (Here the counsel fired off a broadside of jokes at each other having reference to those who fish for secrets, in which the Court good humoredly joined). Although he would not wish him to understand that his mind was wholly clear upon all matters affecting the subjects on which he was asked to give his opinion, it seemed to his mind quite clear that the Canal Commissioners were not in court in this cause; and that the service was against a corporation, not against the Commissioners. He did not hesitate to say that his mind was almost wholly made up on that point. The Commissioners, he thought, must be sued,—and he said nothing as to the cause of action being good or otherwise,—as individuals; in fine, he did not consider the service in this case a good one. He was equally satisfied, as an ordinary thing, that an action could be sustained against the Canal Commissioners if brought against them in their individual names, and it might be so in this case, if the allegations in the bill were shown all to be true. On these grounds he would order that the motion to quash be sustained. The next question that presented itself to him was, whether the bill set forth a good cause of action against the Commissioners. Before passing on this point in such a manner as would satisfy the doubts of the counsel, he would much prefer to have time so examine; but in the meantime, since the counsel was anxious to have his ideas on the subject, and he was equally desirous of affording him all the aid in his power, he might say that he had an impression that under the statutes that had so far been cited, the Commissioners had not been endowed with any power to execute such a lease as the one alleged in the bill, and if they had no such power, then the value of the other allegations in the bill were reduced to nothing. The idea was, as it seemed to him from a perusal of the statutes, that in executing such a lease as they were empowered to do, the Commissioners should accomplish something for the benefit of the State. Now, the lease that was made out for these complainants, as set forth in this bill, seemed to evince no regard for the law, nor, indeed, did it appear from its conditions that the State would receive any such return as the law contemplated for the use of the water-power. And again further, it seemed doubtful whether this water-power at Calumet dam was within the purview of their power. If such was the case, the inference was that they had made a lease which was not binding on the State. Entertaining these views, although he did not give them so fully as he might do after examination, he would have to sustain the motion to quash the return, and the demurrer to the bill. He was thus frank in expressing his views, and the extent to which he entertained them, from a desire that the complainants might not be prejudiced in whatever they proposed to do next by doubts as to his intentions. He could not help feeling, the time he had been speaking, how much he had been compelled to express himself in consonance with the views of the other side, and this added to his desire to assist the side he seemed to be going against all the more. Always, when going against counsel, he felt a strong desire to favor him as much as he legitimately could.

Mr. Bailey was aware of the anomalous character of the discussion, but he would further ask the Court for an expression of opinion as to the intentions he had announced respecting amending the bill as regards the allegations of ownership.

The Court was not aware that there were any such allegations as would answer the purposes of the counsel. He would like to see them.

The counsel examined the bill, and read a line or two, by which the complainants asserted their ownership to the water-rights referred to, and a piece of land running back from the water; and Mr. Bailey went on to say that this description was not so broad as he desired to and thought he could make it.

The Court said he thought he could amend the record so as make it as easy to all parties as it possibly could be. First, he would sustain the motion to quash the return of service; next, he would sustain the demurrer; then he would give leave to the complainant to amend instanter.

The amendments were then read and filed.

Mr. Campbell asked, in behalf of the defendant Smith, to answer to the amended bill, and he was ruled to answer in ten days.

Exceptions to the rulings were entered, but no appeal was made, the Court having yet to pass upon the answer to the amendments. The appeal, if granted, will continue the injunction.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

Meeting of Stockholders To-Day for the Election of a New Board of Directors.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company will be held to-day at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Company, pursuant to the call of the President and Secretary, under the decree of the Circuit Court of this County. We referred at length, in our issue of yesterday, to the organization and subsequent history of this Company, whose birth was, as has been alleged, somewhat singular. It is generally understood that the attendance at the meeting will be large, and the proceedings spirited. Among the three thousand or more subscribers to the stock, there will probably be a goodly number on hand ready for action. This is the first time the stockholders have had an opportunity to say anything about the disposition and management of their property, and it would not be at all surprising to see them flock to the Company's office to enjoy that privilege so long withheld from them. It is asserted by some that the incorporators of the Company are not so much in fault as has been represented, and that the "said complainant," Jeremiah Terwilliger, does not feel as badly as he represents, or, in other words, that there are secret influences at work which seriously threaten the life and success of the Company. There is in almost every contested matter some mitigating circumstances on both sides, and also many things that can be explained. It is difficult to believe that such men as Mr. Gage, and the others, could have wilfully taken a position inconsistent with the rights of others; and, although the concern at present has, by virtue of the late decision of the Supreme Court, the look of irregularity, we doubt not everything will be amicably arranged for the Company's prosperity.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

To-morrow evening Governor Bross will deliver his lecture, "Across the Continent," before the Winnetka Literary Association, at Institute Hall.

There were forty-six prisoners before Justice Scully yesterday morning, one of whom, named John Murphy, was fined $25 for beating his horse.

Jacob Foster and Joseph Greenwood, disorderly stage-drivers, were yesterday morning required to give bonds of $200 each to keep the peace with their competitors.

A new organ has just been put into the Eighth Presbyterian Church, and will be tested in a concert at the church this evening. The instrument is said to be one of the finest in the city, so far as appearance goes.

The commencement services of Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery will be held at the college building, No. 461 South Clark street, this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. An address to the graduating class will be delivered by Professor Richardson.

The Board of Public Works should endeavor to put at least one gas lamp in the block of South Clark street bounded by Randolph and Lake streets. It is the darkest spot in the city at night, and even in daylight it is almost impassible, owing to the obstructions in the street.

On Sunday night a thief forced open the back window of the clothing store of Wilson Brothers, No. 617 West Lake street, arrayed himself in the very best suit he could find, left his ragged duds on the counter, and departed without molesting anything else. The suit was valued at $120.

Yesterday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, Officer Kullerup, of the Twenty-second Street Station, slipped on the ice near the station-house, and broke his leg above the ankle. He was conveyed to his home, No. 367 Twenty-second street, where medical attendance was procured, and the bruised leg properly cared for.

There is a lost German boy at the West Side Police Station, who was sent there from the Chicago Avenue Station yesterday morning. He was picked up last Friday evening. He is about 6 years of age, with light hair and blue eyes. Although the poor little fellow is receiving every possible attention, he is very unhappy and cries and sobs constantly. He cannot tell his name or where he lives.

Patrick McDonald was arrested yesterday, upon the complaint of John Gleason, for stealing John's watch. John accompanied the officer and Patrick to the Armory. He there refused to enter a formal complaint against Patrick, saying that all he wanted was to have him searched. He also gave a different name to Sergeant Buckley than he had given to the officer. Suspecting that John was playing some game, the Sergeant arrested him, and the plaintiff and defendent were both thrust into [illegible]

Lurity Larsen went to board, a few weeks ago, at the house of John Nelson. He was there but a few days when Hildah Nelson, John's wife, confessed to Larsen that she was in love with him, and, further, that she would at once seek consolation in the family well if Larsen did not immediately run away with her. Larsen consented, and the two accordingly left the city, taking with them property belonging to Mr. Nelson, valued at $800. They were pursued and finally arrested at Aurora. Yesterday morning Larsen was brought before Justice Daggett. The defence said they were not ready for trial, and Larsen was accordingly bound over in the sum of $10,000, to appear next Friday. Dr. Hamilton, of Wabash avenue, went his bail.

A good joke is told on a detective. A day or two since he was sent out to look after pickpockets at the cemeteries, as it was understood that they were in full force. The officer went to the Northwestern depot and got aboard. He was talking loudly of his intentions, and mentioned, among other things, that he was going to jump off the train at some switch, where he supposed the train would be moving slowly. The conductor overheard him, and, going to the engineer, told him to "slap on steam" at this place. The train was an express, and stopped at no way stations. Mr. Officer looked out for the place indicated, but the train was moving at the rate of 35 miles an hour, and continued to run fast. He was landed somewhere in McHenry County, and returned next day, having learned a very much-needed lesson in the science of holding his tongue in public places.

BOARD OF POLICE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Reno in the chair. There were also present Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke.

William A. Carberry, having served the required sixty days' probation, was appointed to the regular service of the Department.

The resignation of Patrolman Ellis Danielson was accepted.

Superintendent Washburn yesterday brought into the Board the name of the new Clerk, Mr. R. A. Law, appointed by him in place of Paine. The Superintendent requested his confirmation by the Board.

A brief and inaudible conference was held in the corner, which resulted in the following statement by Mr. Washburn: "Then if you don't confirm him you will do without it. I won't be made a dog of, and you may as well understand it first as last."

Commissioner Sheridan chuckled over this uncalled-for burst of indignation, and rubbed his hands gleefully over the advantage thus gained.

The Commissioners then explained to the reporters that Mr. Washburn submitted the appointment without fixing the salary. President Reno wrote a line at the bottom of the communication, calling the Chief's attention to Section 4, Chapter 3, of the Charter, reading as follows:

The Board of Police may employ necessary clerks and fix their annual salary out of the police fund.

Mr. Washburn asked if he could not have the man he wanted.

Commissioner Klokke said the proceeding was irregular. He must send in a communication, recommending the appointment, and the Board would be willing to appoint the person named; it was their place to make appointments, not his. Then Mr. Washburn made the above speech.

After this little breeze, the Board audited bills, and then, with characteristic sloth, adjourned.

A MATTER OF CONGRATULATION.

The people of this city are to be congratulated upon the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to recommend to Congress an exchange of the old Post Office building and lot for the old City Bridewell lot, on the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. THE TRIBUNE was the first to propose this exchange to the Municipal Government, immediately after the fire, and favored the conversion of the building into a public library and reading-rooms. At that time nearly all the other city papers strongly advocated that it should be turned into an Appraiser's store and bonded warehouse.

Mayor Medill's explanation of the proposal to exchange makes the subject perfectly understandable: In case the Government shall agree to the exchange of lots, the old Post Office site would become the property of the school fund. Then the Library Board could lease it for the use of the Public Library, for, say, 99 years, at an agreed rental. The Library Board will not be able, out of their income of a fifth-mill tax, to purchase a suitable lot and erect thereon a proper structure, as it would absorb all the receipts for many years, and leave nothing for the purchase of books, or for the support or enlargement of the Library. But, by leasing the old Post Office lot and building, after it is repaired or rebuilt by the school fund, at a fair rent, they would not be crippled for means, but could rapidly advance the dimensions of the Library, and the citizens could then enjoy a taste of its benefits. The price of the land offered in exchange to the Government was valued by the School Appraiser in May, 1870, at $900 to $1,000 per front foot, on Fifth avenue. It is worth more now. The two pieces of property are about of equal value, taking all things into consideration, but the city's ground will be worth very much the most ten or fifteen years hence, as it is four and one-third times as large, and, from its location and size, will advance faster than the other lot.

Should the Senate and the House agree to the exchange, the corner once disfigured by the unsightly, white-washed lumber yard known as the Bridewell will be the site of a handsome and substantial warehouse.

HO! FOR THE BOULEVARDS.

Owners of fast horses and handsome cutters should not forget the South Park Boulevard, because there happens to be better packed snow and more appreciative audiences on West Washington street and Michigan avenue. The snow on the boulevard did not drift in the least, and only needs to be cut up a little to yield fine sleighing. Something should be done to relieve the street and avenue mentioned of a portion of the gay crowds that throng them daily; cutters are becoming so numerous, and races so frequent, that it is neither pleasant nor safe for an ordinary mortal with an ordinary horse to venture among them. If half a dozen of the leading drivers, such men, for instance, as Hall McCormick, P. O'Neill, James Brown, Harry Newton, W. J. Brown, Ira Holmes, Lawrence Beardsley, Captain Prindiville, and Colonel Finnegan, would only break the ice (or, more properly speaking, the snow), the boulevard would soon become popular with owners of trotters, and the ordinary mortal and ordinary nag aforesaid might pluck up courage enough to go on Michigan avenue or West Washington street, and rush around at a ten-minute gait or thereabouts.

Reopening of a Favorite Resort.

The members of the Board of Trade and the public generally will hail with satisfaction the news that Messrs. Tanner Brothers have to-day reopened their popular restaurant, at No. 89 South Clark street. With their well-earned reputation made at No. 225 East Washington street, and the great facilities they now possess to cater for over 300 customers at one time, they cannot fail to continue to deserve well of the public. Messrs. Tanner Brothers have spared neither pains nor money in fitting up their new establishment with every convenience, one noticeable feature being ladies' and gentlemen's toilet rooms (separately arranged), together with adjacent cloak and parcel room. This accommodation will certainly be appreciated by visitors from the country. It used to be an old saying by all who knew these gentlemen in their old quarters, that the finest cup of coffee and the best fried oysters in the city were to be had at their restaurant, and the public may confidently expect to obtain every delicacy of the season served in the best style at their new quarters, next to Foley's superb billiard hall. Remember, Tanner's Restaurant and Foley's Billiard Hall open to-day.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ALLAN LINE.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Despatch first-class full-powered Mail Steamers regularly between Liverpool and Quebec in summer, and Portland in winter bi-weekly, and Liverpool and Baltimore the year round; also, a weekly steamer between Glasgow and different American ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN.

To Great Britain and Ireland..........$60 and $80 gold.

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TO OR FROM Quebec, Baltimore and Portland.

British Ports..........$30 U. S. c'cy.
German Ports..........35 "
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Tickets issued here from chief points in Europe to any Railroad town in the Western States, and vice versa. [illegible] Europe and all points in the West.

For other information apply at the Company's office,

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[illegible] Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

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INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Jan. 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Feb. 13, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To or from British Ports..........$30.00
To or from German Ports..........35.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports..........38.00

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FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,

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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to and from British points..........$29 currency.
Steerage to or from German points..........34 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points..........37 currency.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

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Having been appointed to represent Messrs. ALLAN & CO., Owners and Agents Allan Line Ocean Steamships, I have removed my business to their Offices, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st., where the same will be continued as heretofore. ALEX'R GEDDES.

Chicago, Jan. 18, 1873.

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From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage to and from British points..........$30.00 currency.
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Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points..........[illegible] currency.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.

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MAX MARETZEK..........DIRECTOR

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,

Commencing Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

First appearance of Europe's Greatest Lyric Tragedienne, PAULINE LUCCA.

LA FAVORITA.

Tuesday, Feb. 4, TROVATORE—Clara Louise Kellogg. Wednesday—Lucca—FAUST. Thursday—Kellogg—LINDA. Saturday—GRAND MATINEE.

Prices of Admission.

General Admission..........$2 00
Reserved Seats in 1st Balcony..........$1.00 extra.
Reserved Seats in Orchestra Circle..........$2.00 extra.
Admission to 2d Balcony..........$1.00
Reserved Seats in 2d Balcony..........50 cents extra.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Wednesday morning, 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, at Box Office.

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A NEW, BRILLIANT, AND SPARKLING PROGRAMME.

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The Black Pocket Book—Blinks & Jinks.

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with its beautiful scenic effects. Quartette by Tyrrell, Kayne, Lang, and Surridge, every evening and Saturday matinee.

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Engagement for SIX NIGHTS and ONE MATINEE of the talented Artist,

MR. J. W. ALBAUGH,

who will appear in a thoroughly successful sensation, founded on BRET HARTE'S Poems, and presented with new scenery and magnificent effects, including

A Stream of Real Water, falling from the extreme height of the Building.

Monday, Jan. 27, every evening during the week, also at the Saturday Matinee,

POVERTY FLAT; Or, California in '49.

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LAST WEEK OF

DION BOUCICAULT and AGNES ROBERTSON,

(Mrs. Dion Boucicault), who will appear in Boucicault's Romantic Drama of the

PHANTOM.

The most intense and original sensation of the modern stage.

THE PHANTOM, ALAN RABY, ...DION BOUCICAULT.
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The performance will commence at 8 o'clock with the charming drama of KERRY. Kerry, Dion Boucicault.

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CHARLES O'MALLEY,

As dramatized by Edmond Falconer, and played in London over 1,000 times.

JAMES A. HERNE, LOUISE SYLVESTER, HARRY MONTAGUE, MULLIGAN ZOUAVES.

Especially engaged for this week only.

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Jan. 27, 28, and 29, and Wednesday matinee, the inimitable Comedian and Chicago's favorite, JOHN DILLON, in his great impersonation of

PAUL PRY,

in which character he is without a peer. To commence each evening with the amusing comedietta, THE HAPPY PAIR. In rehearsal, "Everybody's Friend." In preparation, "False Shame," "The Gentle Savage," and Bartley Campbell's "Peril."

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MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, EVERY NIGHT and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

MISS FANNY HERRING

In her great specialty, entitled "The Cabin Boy." The versatile comedians and character vocalists, EAGAN and EDWARDS, FREEMAN SISTERS, BOBBY NEWCOMB, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lolla Ellis, and the Comedy Company, in a new bill. Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, BENEFIT OF BOBBY NEWCOMB.

NIXON'S—IMMENSE SUCCESS OF

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ONE WEEK MORE, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

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AIMEE and the PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE. One Grand Farewell Matinee, Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock. LA PERICHOLE. AIMEE as Perichole; JUTEAU as Piquillo. Reserved seats, One Dollar—now ready.

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For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn, Chicago, and druggists generally.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by an order made, and the statute in such case made and provided, that a second dividend of distributive payment of twenty-five cents on the dollar on the debts of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company will be made on the 1st day of February, 1873, at the office of the subscriber, No. 152 Broadway, New York City. Claimants in Chicago will be paid at that time, at the office of ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts., Room 3. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

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It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

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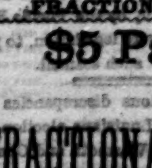
SCALES.



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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "The Phantom." "Kerry."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Mr. J. W. Albaugh. "Poverty Flat; or California in '49."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Charles O'Malley."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Paul Pry."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Fanny Herting. "The Cabin Boy."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. McAllister.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE CURED BY USING Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York, and sold by Druggists.

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PUBLIC SPIRITUAL SEANCES, AT 2 O'CLOCK p. m. and 8 evenings, Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av., Chicago, every day. Spirits' friends are plainly seen and conversed with, even as one person converses with another. Scientific and philosophical experiments are performed, which are inexplicable to human understanding. The renowned Harry Bastian and Malcolm Taylor are the attending mediums.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, January 28, 1873.

Nearly nine millions of dollars, Alley says, were the profits of the Oake Ames contract for building 138 miles of the Pacific Railroad that had been already built and paid for.

Forty members of Congress have confided to one of the employes of the Post Office Department, who is canvassing the House, their opinions concerning the plan to lower postage to two cents for letters. All but one are in favor of the change.

When the Union Pacific Railway wanted some additional legislation in 1864, they appropriated for that purpose, Alley tells us, $112,000 for such proper expenses as might be found necessary. In view of late disclosures, it is easy to imagine how necessary were these expenses, but to believe that they were proper is quite another thing.

The news will be very gratefully received here that Secretary Boutwell has determined to recommend the exchange of the old Post Office site, in this city, for the Bridewell lot, and will send a letter to that effect to the Senate, when the Chairman of the Committee having this matter in charge desires it. This will, undoubtedly, result in the securing of the Post Office lot, with the present building on it, the walls of which were spared by the fire, for the uses of the Public Library.

Nothing remains to complete the abolition of the franking privilege but the signature of the President to the bill repealing it, which has now passed both Houses of Congress. With unusual docility, the House of Representatives, which originated the bill, yesterday passed it with all the amendments tacked on by the Senate. These make a clean sweep of the whole system after June next; members are not even allowed any stamps, as in England, for official correspondence.

General Butler, who is not fond of Civil Service Reform, proposed, yesterday, in the House, amidst the laughter of his fellow-members, a resolution calling on the heads of the Departments of the Government to furnish Congress with copies of all questions propounded by the examiners to candidates for clerkships. The resolution was adopted. The General gave no reason for his motion; but it is plain that he hopes to find something to discredit competitive examinations, either by showing them to be farcical or so severely scholastic as to result in the exclusion of practical men from the service of the Government.

The supposed bribery in the matter of the election of a Senator from Missouri has, upon examination, resulted in nothing. The only person who offered to bribe was a candidate who had but one vote in caucus, but no member of the General Assembly accepted anything from him. His money was thrown away upon outsiders. This investigation will save the Senate any trouble about Missouri. The unexpired portion of Senator Harlan's term is so short that it is not possible, perhaps, to investigate his case; but the new Senate, after the 4th of March, might inquire into the payment of $10,000 to an ex-Secretary of the Interior, by the Pacific Railway Company, with a view to legislation, to prevent the repetition of any such scandal.

There are some marvellous discrepancies between the returns of the Louisiana election reported respectively by the Warmoth and Custom House Boards of Canvassers. One of these is a difference of 4,000 in the vote for Governor McEnery in New Orleans. How these variations were caused may be seen from the testimony of one of the latter Board, who archly confessed, yesterday, that he and his associates had no official returns before them when they made their canvass, and had counted the ballots of some persons who had never voted. To be sure, these proceedings did not accord with any known laws of the United States or Louisiana, but they were, in the language of the witness, "in obedience to the principles of justice,"—a kind of private code much more adaptable than public statutes.

The two branches of the French Bourbons have united their forces, in order to present but one candidate for the throne of France in case the monarchy be restored. The Count of Chambord is the grandson of Charles X., who, in 1830, was driven from the throne and succeeded by Louis Philip, of the younger, or Orleans, branch. Louis Philip left several sons. His oldest son was killed in 1842, and his children, the oldest of whom is the Count of Paris, represent the succession in the line of Orleans. The Count of Chambord is the sole representative of the elder family, and is now 50 years of age and childless. The prospects of a monarchy are not so promising that the family could afford to divide and waste their strength by a contest as to which of the two lines should succeed. They have therefore united, making Chambord their leader and representative.

It now turns out that neither of the several Pacific Railroad Companies has complied with that part of their charters which requires them to put aside, annually, 5 per cent of their earnings as a sinking fund to redeem their debt. As the case now stands, the United States are paying the interest on their own bonds; and, as there is no provision for the payment of the principal of the debt, it has no security for either principal or interest, except a second mortgage,—the first mortgage being equal to the whole value of the road. By an almost unanimous vote, the Senate has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to pay any of their earnings from the Government to any of those railroads which are in debt to the Government for interest on their bonds, or which have failed to apply 5 per cent of their profits in the way alluded to above.

Russia may have made a mistake in pushing her expeditions with such easy disregard of English feeling into the heart of Asia. England's pacific course of late years on the Continent has been in marked contrast to her bellicose temper in former times. But there could be no greater error than to ascribe this peaceful mood to cowardice or weakness. England is stronger to-day than ever, and she has ceased to fight because she has learned, by the bitter experience of exhaustive expenditure and heavy public debts, that such wars as she used to wage to conquer markets and hold colonies cost more than these were worth. But in India she has an immense pecuniary stake, and is plainly enough ready to fight for it. In the language of a London correspondent, the moment the Russian advance threatens English supremacy in India, they will start an army for Afghanistan and a fleet to Cronstadt and set half the world in a blaze sooner than yield an inch on the banks of the Oxus.

The cable brings the intelligence of the death of a member of the royal family of Brazil—the Dowager Empress Amelia, wife of Don Pedro I., whom she married in 1829, and mother of Don Pedro II., now the reigning Emperor of that country. The deceased Empress was an Archduchess of Austria, and as Don Pedro I. was of Braganza and Bourbon, the present Emperor is the legitimate descendant of the three great royal houses of Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburgh. The other children of the deceased Empress were daughters,—Donna Gannaria, who married the Count of Aquila, brother to the King of Naples; and Donna Francisca, who married the Prince de Joinville. The present Emperor succeeded to the throne upon the abdication of his father, in 1831, when 5 years of age, and assumed the sovereign power in 1840. In 1843, he married the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late King of Naples, from which union were born two Princes, who died young, and two Princesses, one of whom is living and childless, and the other died two years ago, leaving three children.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and generally lower. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $11.95@12.00 cash, and $12.35 seller March. Lard was moderately active, and 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.37½@7.40 cash, and $7.60@7.65 seller March. Meats were quiet and steady, at 4c for shoulders; 5⅝@6c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear; and 7⅜c per lb for 17 lb green hams. Dressed hogs were in a fair demand and a shade easier, at $4.55 per 100 lbs for heavy, and $4.80@4.85 for light. Highwines were dull and nominally easier, at 88@88½c per gallon. Flour was in fair demand, and steady. Wheat was less active, and ⅝@1c lower, closing at $1.24 cash, $1.24⅝ seller February, and $1.27⅞ seller March. Corn was dull, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 30½c cash, and 31⅝c seller March. Oats were very quiet, but a shade firmer at 25½c cash, and 26⅛@26¼c seller March. Rye was quiet and steady at 68@68½c. Barley was quiet and 1@2c higher, closing at 79@80c for No. 2, and 64@65c for No. 3. Live hogs were in active demand at full Saturday's prices, sales being reported at $3.80@4.15 for common to extra. The cattle and sheep markets were without important change.

When the annexation of San Domingo was first broached, one of the preliminaries of the arrangement was the lease by the United States Government of Samana Bay, at the rate of $150,000 a year, to be paid to Baez. This rent was actually paid for some years, and then Congress refused, in 1871, to appropriate the money any longer. Upon this refusal, certain persons in New York, acting, as it was understood, upon assurances from Washington, advanced the money and paid Baez another year's rent, the patriotic citizens taking their chances to get the money from Congress at some future day. It is just possible that the present purchasers of Samana Bay are the same gentlemen who advanced this money to pay Baez for the rent of his harbor, and it is more than likely that they will have a bay to rent to the United States, and will generally have the whole territory and Government of San Domingo to sell the United States. It is impossible to foretell in what form the thing will be presented; but that the repayment of that $150,000 will be asked for at some time and in some shape is unquestionable. It would be well for Congress, before it adjourns, to inquire as to who the persons were who advanced the money, who asked and urged them to do so, and what were the promises and assurances made to them on the subject. If Congress would not purchase San Domingo directly, was there a sort of Credit Mobilier organized, to purchase it, with its debt, for the purpose of selling it again to the United States; and who composed that body, and who advised and suggested it?

There is a statement that the Secretary of the Treasury has offered to take half a million of dollars from the house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, in payment of the revenue of which they have defrauded the Government. We hope this is not true. Phelps, Dodge & Co. acknowledge that they have enjoyed the benefit of false invoices for a number of years. They have, of necessity, a copy of the true as well as the false invoices, and they can, if honestly disposed, make an exhibit of the precise sum of which they have defrauded the Government. Whatever that sum is, be it great or small, should be paid. They have practised deception to the cost and ruin of all others engaged in the trade, and should now make full restitution. The fact that Mr. Dodge was ignorant of the frauds by which his profits were so greatly enlarged renders it his duty to expose those members of his firm who have so abused his confidence, dishonored his firm, and defrauded the Treasury. The Government should make no compromise with Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. that it would not make with any other importer or other person detected in frauds upon the revenue. It should demand full restoration of the money taken, and the surrender of the persons guilty of the fraud, and of the perjury and false swearing involved in the business.

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has let out to the new Syndicate the task of negotiating an exchange of three hundred millions of 5 per cent bonds for an equal amount of 6 per cents. The terms are the same as were granted to the old Syndicate. The programme will, therefore, be somewhat as follows: The Secretary will give notice, on or before the 1st of April, that in ninety days thereafter, that is to say, on the 1st of July, he will pay, on presentation at the Treasury Department, certain 6 per cent bonds, the numbers, dates, and denominations being set forth by him, amounting in the aggregate to $300,000,000, and that the interest on said bonds will cease after the 1st of July. On the 1st of April, the Syndicate will deliver to the Secretary their checks for that amount of money, which checks the Secretary will deposit with the members of the Syndicate for safe keeping. In return for these checks he will issue to the bankers composing the Syndicate new bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent from the same date. The proclamation of the redemption of the 6 per cent bonds will, of course, have the immediate effect of reducing them to par in gold, at which they will at once be disposed of by the holders to the agents of the Syndicate. On the 1st of July the Syndicate will deliver to the Secretary the $300,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, and their several checks will be cancelled, and the transaction will be complete.

The cost of this operation is very easily computed. During the three months from April 1 to June 30, there will be outstanding $600,000,000 of bonds, representing $300,000,000 of debt. The public debt will be increased for that term $300,000,000, without any consideration. On the 1st of July, the United States will pay to the Syndicate, for interest on the $300,000,000 of debt, the following sums:

Interest on $300,000,000 three months, at 6 per cent	$4,500,000
Interest on $300,000,000 three months, at 5 per cent	3,750,000
Total interest on $300,000,000 for three months	$8,250,000

This is at the rate of 11 per cent per annum. One of the conditions of the contract is, that no person shall be allowed to make an exchange of bonds on these terms except the members of the Syndicate. In other words, the Secretary is to pay these gentlemen $3,750,000, or $4,500,000 in gold, for making an exchange of bonds which the holders and the owners of the bonds are prohibited from making themselves.

It is true there is a law which prohibits an increase of the public debt, or any duplication of the bonds, under any circumstances, but the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committees of Congress have reported that such is the poverty of thought and research among American statesmen that this exchange cannot be effected in any other mode. So strongly stamped upon the minds of men is the thought of subsidy, that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot comprehend how John Smith, who holds a 6 per cent bond upon which interest has been stopped, will surrender the same unless somebody else is paid something for taking the bond out of the hands of Smith and mailing it to the Treasury Department. The idea of bounty is so ever present in the minds of these men that they actually prohibit any person sharing the luxury of 11 per cent interest in gold for three months, except the particular few who have asked it. Like in the case of the tax on quinine, the Secretary thinks it honor enough for the people at large to pay the extraordinary levy to enable one or two friends of the Government to pocket, for no service, an enormous bounty.

CREDIT MOBILIER IN THE SENATE.

The main question of interest which now attaches to the Credit Mobilier investigation is, What will the Senate do? Will it allow the House to bear the brunt of Oakes Ames' damaging confessions, or will it also demand that the broom which Ames is using so skilfully shall sweep out both Houses of Congress? The present investigation has already discovered crumbs of Credit Mobilier on the fingers of three Senators, and the presiding officer of that body, Dr. Durant, says point-blank that he gave Harlan $15,000 out of Union Pacific money in two checks to aid his election. Patterson is hopelessly sunk in Credit Mobilier corruption, and "all great Neptune's ocean" cannot wash his hands clean. Logan had some of it, but gave it back in time. Colfax has confessed that he purchased the stock and made a part payment with the accrued dividends then due, satisfying the balance with his check for $542, which Ames says he received. Is not this a sufficient basis for a Senatorial investigation? The Credit Mobilier scandal has now gone so far, and its developments have been so extraordinary and far-reaching, that the country will not be satisfied until a broad line of distinction is drawn between the corrupt and the incorrupt in both Houses of Congress. Every Congressman in Washington must now prove himself beyond suspicion, or he will suffer in the estimation of the people, and the only way in which they can free themselves from suspicion is to stand the test of investigation. The public must know from actual scrutiny whether his name is in Oakes Ames' memory, or Dr. Durant's recollection, or in the trunks full of books, accounts, and memoranda of Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific. The House has come boldly up to the rack, fodder or no fodder, and the Senate must do likewise. It must vindicate its good name, if it would restore the public confidence which has been sadly weakened by the astounding revelations of the past few weeks. If the leaders of the party, the men whom the country has accredited with all the virtues of private morality and the proprieties and dignities of public statesmanship and patriotic devotion, have been soiling their hands with Credit Mobilier bribes, what assurance can the country have that lesser members of the rank and file have not also been approached by Oakes Ames and Alley?

There never was a better time for confession or for investigation. Misery loves company; and if there are any other Congressmen, particularly Senators, who know the color of Credit Mobilier stock, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are not alone. There is a goodly company of them, and the community of interest and of regret will enable them to bear their burdens with more equanimity, and will lessen the general average each has to assume. There is nothing which stands in the way of such an investigation. No general elections are pending which might be affected by it. There are no special questions of pressing interest which cannot wait for an investigation of this character. Best of all, Mr. Oakes Ames was never so eager to tell what he knows. His memory has all come back to him under the pressure of circumstances. In fact, he is thoroughly unselfish at the present time, and devoted, heart, soul, and body, to unravelling this Credit Mobilier complication. A man who has been offered his life, even with the rope around his neck, if he will confess, could not be more enthusiastic in securing his salvation than is Oakes Ames. As Congressional stock goes down, Oakes Ames stock goes up. He has walked with his eyes open, right straight into a trap, and there is only one way out of it. If he didn't use this stock for corrupt purposes, what did he do with it? Did it go into his own pockets? Under the goad of this interrogation, Oakes Ames is willing to stand and be pumped until doomsday. There is no evidence yet that he is pumped dry. His own hints and suggestions have already been sufficient to show that the Senate, as well as the House, may use the pump with excellent effect. Now let it be done, and that thoroughly. There will never be a better time than now, and the public temper is just at that point where it will not be satisfied until a clean job is made of Credit Mobilier corruptions.

THE NEWLY-CHOSEN SENATORS.

With the exception of Mr. Morton, of Indiana, Mr. Conkling, of New York, Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the late Senatorial elections have resulted in the choice of new men. The return of the three gentlemen named was definitely settled by the Presidential contest, in which they were, in their different ways, the most efficient partisans of General Grant. Mr. Morton enters upon his second Senatorial term, his first term expiring next March. He was elected to the United States Senate after serving Indiana in the capacity of Governor during the war, which first developed the remarkable energy and stubborn force of his character. Mr. Morton was one of the first to gain the confidence of President Grant, and has, during the past four years, been at once the most uncompromising and ablest supporter of the Administration. During the present session of Congress he has taken several positions which have led to the belief that he will be a less violent partisan in the future, and use his abilities to the greater benefit of public interests than heretofore. Mr. Conkling is no less ardent a partisan than Mr. Morton, but has less of ability and of power than the latter. His chief usefulness has been in a somewhat glittering, though by no means finished, style of oratory. He represented his district in the House of Representatives during three sessions of Congress, and was elected to the House for the fourth time, but resigned at once to accept a seat in the Senate. This was in 1867, when he succeeded Mr. Ira Harris. Mr. Howe is one of the ablest men in Wisconsin, and has long enjoyed the confidence of his constituents.

Mr. Cameron's power is simply that of a reckless politician and a wealthy man. He has been Secretary of War and Minister to Russia. He has had a large experience in the Senate; the new term for which he has just been chosen is the third which he will have served. He has been a vigorous party-worker as a means to serve individual interests, and, though chosen to take Mr. Sumner's position of long standing as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he has never been one of the hardworkers of the Senate, and has never developed any of the noted policies of the Government.

Of the gentlemen who have been recently elected to seats in the Senate, no one of them promises brilliancy of achievement, and the leadership of the body will remain undisputed, where it has been for some years past. The new Senator from Illinois, ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby, is probably a man of better parts than any of those who will enter the Senate along with him. He will supply some of the genial element that will be lost in the retirement of Senator Nye; and, though it is not likely that he will assert for Illinois anything like the influence that Mr. Douglas and Mr. Trumbull have exerted in times past, he is a man who will act fairly and honestly for his own State, and for the interests of the whole country, but strictly within party lines. Judge Merrimon, of North Carolina, promises to bring most ability to the Senate among the new men. He was the Conservative candidate for Governor of his State at the late election, but was defeated. His election to the United States Senate over ex-Senator Pool is more of a boon for the country at large, however, than if he had been chosen Governor of his State. Judge Merrimon has had a long connection with the judiciary of North Carolina, is a man of conservative mind, and is thought to possess fair abilities. Mr. Bogey, the successor of Mr. Frank P. Blair, from Missouri, has been a very successful business man, prominently connected with the railroad and iron interests of Missouri. He has been twice a candidate for Congress, but was defeated on both occasions. His experience in public life has been limited to a single term in the State Legislature, and to service as an Indian Commissioner under President Johnson. The most that can be said of him is, that he is a practical business man, with such good sense and judgment as accompany success in that vocation. General John B. Gordon, who was elected over Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, from Georgia, owes his choice rather to a personal popularity and his association with the Liberal movement than to any special qualifications for the position. General Gordon earned some distinction as a Confederate officer, is said to be something of an orator, but is described as rather superficial. John J. Patterson, who has been elected Senator from South Carolina, is a carpet-bagger from Pennsylvania, and succeeds Senator Sawyer, who is also a carpet-bagger. Patterson is said to be a nephew of Simon Cameron's, and it is charged freely that he secured his election by the corrupt use of money. This charge will probably be investigated by the Senate, as will a similar charge in the case of W. J. Jones, a railroad speculator, who has been elected from Nevada to take Senator Nye's seat. Mr. S. W. Dorsey, the Senator-elect from Arkansas, will be the youngest man in the Senate, and scarcely 32 years old at the time he will take his seat. He is a native of Vermont, a graduate of Oberlin, served in the war, and went to Arkansas only about two years ago to take the Presidency of a railroad company. He is a man of fairer ability and better character than most of the Northern men who have monopolized the control of Southern politics since the war. General McMillen and John Ray are respectively the choice of the McEnery and the Kellogg Legislatures in Louisiana to serve out Kellogg's unexpired term. As the term expires in March next, it is not important which of the two shall get the seat, except as determining the issue between the rival State Governments of Louisiana. Pinchback, a Georgia mulatto who has been notorious in Louisiana politics for the past few years, is the Senator-elect of the Kellogg Legislature for the full term, to succeed Kellogg. The McEnery Legislature has not yet chosen a Senator.

It will be seen from this brief review of the gentlemen who have been selected to take seats in the Senate for the first time, that there is no material which promises to add to the efficiency, brilliancy, or dignity of the Senate. The qualities of those who are not positively objectionable are of a negative character. There is scarcely a man among them all from whom new and useful ideas may be expected, and the character of a few of them is such as to make it a matter of positive regret that it should have been possible to elect them to the United States Senate.

LAND TITLES IN IOWA.

All Iowa is agitated over the passage of a bill by Congress to "Quiet land titles in Iowa." The history of the bill, as given by our Washington correspondent, is terribly suggestive of the way legislation is conducted at present. In 1856, Congress granted lands to Iowa in aid of railroads. One of these roads is that now known as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, extending from Davenport to Council Bluffs. In 1864, Congress was induced to change the law, and gave the land direct to the road, with authority to change its route. This Company was, however, required to take the land along whatever route it should adopt, and seek the deficiency in lands elsewhere within twenty miles of its line. In changing their route, they left 100,000 acres, to which they had been entitled, more than twenty miles distant from their new line. These lands are now worth $10 to $20 an acre. These lands were applied for by homestead settlers, the railroads objecting. In 1871, the Commissioner of the Land Office decided that he had no authority in the matter. The Secretary of the Interior, at a later day, decided they were not subject to homestead entry, but expressed no opinion as to the claim of the Railroad Company to the land. The land having originally been withdrawn from entry in 1856, to enable the Railroad Company to make its selections, had never, although the Company had changed its route,—thereby placing this land beyond its claim,—been restored to its place on the books of the Department as subject to private entry. Now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company have obtained the passage, through both Houses of Congress, under the plea of quieting land titles in Iowa, a bill permitting them to take these lands, which are now worth over a million of dollars. In Iowa there is intense excitement, and a strong appeal has been made to the President to veto the bill.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Russians, notwithstanding the energetic protest of England against the invasion of Afghanistan, on their expedition to Khiva, have struck the first blow of the campaign by the capture of Fort Hissar, in the suburbs of Cabul, the residence of the Chief or Governor of Cabul, who was taken prisoner and sent to Russia. As Cabul is the capital of Northern Afghanistan, and has an immense trade with Hindostan, the Russians have thus seriously menaced England at once, and have also placed themselves in a position which must speedily reduce the whole of Afghanistan to a Russian province, and seriously threaten Turkestan also. The City of Cabul has a very interesting history, and has often been the scene of bloody conflicts. It is a fortified city on the Cabul River, and Fort Hissar or Bala Hissar (palace of the Kings) is situated at the Eastern end. This citadel comprises the residence of the Governor, various Government offices, royal gardens, and inner fort, and a small town of 5,000 inhabitants. Cabul itself is divided into districts, enclosed with walls, each of which can be isolated from the other, so as to form a separate fortress, like Bala Hissar. Its total population is about 60,000. It carries on an extensive trade, importing the precious metals, fire-arms, paper, tea, cotton goods, broadcloth, velvets, iron wares, &c., from the Russian dominions and China, and exporting them to Hindostan. It has also a large market for corn and cattle and is noted for its great variety of fruits, to which Moore alludes in his "Lalla Rookh":

> ——"pomegranates full
> Of melting sweetness, and the pears
> And sunniest apples that Caubul
> On all its thousand gardens bears."

The Chiefship of Cabul extends to the Hindoo Koosh, where England's East Indian rule commences. The Chief who has so speedily fallen into Russian hands is Dost Mohammed, whose army amounted to 2,500 infantry and from 12,000 to 13,000 horse. The war record of Cabul is extremely interesting. It was taken by Sebuctaghi in 977, by Tamerlane at the end of the fourteenth century, and in 1738 by Nadir Shah. In 1842, it was the scene of the massacre of 3,800 British soldiers, and 12,000 camp-followers, by the treacherous Chiefs. In the same year it was retaken by the British under Sir R. Sale, who, after burning the bazaars and public buildings, relinquished it. Among the bazaars destroyed on that occasion was one constructed by Ali Murdan Khan, which was said to have been the handsomest structure in the East.

The capture of Cabul, or its virtual capture, which must result from the capture of Fort Hissar, is a direct blow at England in her most vital spot, as it affects her commercial interests. It also affords a very clear indication that the mere punishment of the Khan of Khiva is but a pretext. Khiva must be reached by marching through Afghanistan, but, to effect this, it was not necessary to strike the first blow at the Capital of Afghanistan, for a power like Russia could have marched her army through Afghanistan almost without resistance. The capture of Cabul undoubtedly means the capture of Afghanistan, and this once accomplished Turkestan falls also, and Russian supremacy will stand face to face with the English, along the line of the Hindoo Kosh, the great mountain chain of Central Asia. The Russian career of conquest has commenced. Its objective point is Constantinople and the command of the Mediterranean. It has struck the first blow, notwithstanding the remonstrances of England, and with an utter indifference to the expressions of that country, which will gall her to the quick. Whether England will resort to arms, remains to be seen. If she does not now, she must eventually, when the conquests of Russia are pushed so far as to imperil English interests in the East. At present, an Asiatic war with Russia would involve an immense cost, and one which England will not care to assume without studying the problem for some time from the economical point of view.

Time brings every one to a level. Laura D. Fair, the San Francisco murderess, has evidently found hers. On Saturday night last, she was announced to deliver a lecture on "Wolves in the Fold," and, finding no public hall open to her, went into a saloon. Even in a saloon there was no one sufficiently interested in her to pay an admission fee. The result was that she made the lecture free, and, ascending a platform, addressed the usual crowd which congregates in saloons at night. Thus should the slow-moving finger of scorn follow her everywhere and punish her crime with the silent contempt of all respectable people. Such a punishment as this will make some amends for the want of justice which has let her loose again upon an outraged community, after committing one of the most cruel and shameful murders ever perpetrated in this country.

It will be noticed that F. C. Capreol, of Toronto, was injured, near Chelsea, Mich., Saturday evening, by the accident on the Michigan Central Railway. He was on his way home from attending the Industrial Convention at DesMoines, Iowa, on the 22d. He is the President of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal Company, and is well known both in England and in the Dominion. He is one of the most public-spirited, enterprising men in Canada, and it is to be hoped his injuries are not serious.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Arkansas Legislature, unwilling to trust the decision to the State Supreme Court, unanimously Republican, has enacted that the contested election of Governor, etc., must be decided by the Legislature itself; and the Legislature, to prepare the way for a partisan decision, has been busily confirming its own Republican members in their seats. In one case the contestant (a Democrat) was ruled out on a technicality in the form of his petition, aside from which he would have been entitled to the seat by 1,800 majority of the legal votes.

—The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, as the most it can say, thinks the Credit Mobilier business has put Senator James W. Patterson "in a not altogether favorable light."

—The Louisiana (McEnery) Legislature is balloting still, every day, for a United States Senator, full term,—General McMillen having been elected by it to the present vacancy. The latest ballot was: Warmoth, 21; Eustis, 23; Elam, 17; scattering and blank, 14.

—The Des Moines *Register* says:

> We have all the while insisted that Major Rankin be tried for the crime of embezzlement, and that he be brought to suffer the penalty of the violated law.

When does the prosecution begin?

—The Detroit *Post* (Zach Chandler's own) points proudly to the Louisiana Supreme Court decision (3 to 2) in favor of Kellogg, and says:

> This decision is made by the State Supreme Court,—the highest judicial tribunal of the State. What, now, have the Democrats to say?

Probably this: that the Supreme Court was expressly packed by Pinchback to do this very thing; and that Governor Kellogg lost no time in distributing among relatives of the three Judges, before their decision, State patronage worth from $10,000 to $15,000 in each case.

—Not a single Administration paper has as yet alluded to the means by which John P. Jones got the Senatorial election in Nevada, but all of them are loud-mouthed about scandals unearthed in Jefferson City, Mo. Will they join with us in demanding that the Senate shall mercilessly prosecute an inquiry into *all* these scandals,—Bogy, Jones, Mitchell of Oregon, Patterson of South Carolina, and the rest,—and not wait two years to begin it, either?

—What would United States Senators and Representatives have thought of the morality of holding Credit Mobilier stock had Andrew Johnson, on his impeachment trial, been found to have had some in his possession? Would they not have hounded him down and convicted him?

—At the beginning of the session of Congress, two years ago, Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, who became Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, made considerable boast and promise of what the Committee would do. Now, at the rear end of the session, Mr. McCrary's Committee reports that two members (Republican) were never entitled to their seats. The Committee do not base their decision on any facts put in evidence since the contests were first opened before them.

—Grace Greenwood writes from the Senate gallery in Washington:

> Mr. Nye spoke of his own speech as possibly the last he should make in the Senate. He had just heard the news from the Legislature of Nevada. He takes his supersedure with philosophic coolness and Christian submission; he makes it more a case of resignation than of defeat.

Dear innocent! Mr. Nye sold his "claim" to John P. Jones, and had checks of $50,000 on the Bank of California as long ago as August; and the transaction was then, and is now, as notorious as the Heathen Chinee game itself.

—The Constitution of Kentucky provides that a Constitutional Convention may be called by a Legislature, within the twenty days next after its first assembling. This is the second session of the Kentucky Legislature elected in 1871, and many members are, nevertheless, urgent to have a Convention called.

—Dexter R. Wright, of New Haven, Conn., by courteously withdrawing for Governor, this year, has the promise of the Republican party managers for a Congressional nomination two years hence.

—It is positively refreshing to hear a leading party organ like the Portland (Me.) *Press* mildly, but firmly, proclaiming its inability to support the Hon. John Doe—his real name is Noah Woods—for Governor, because of his compromising relations with a railroad; to be more particular, with the European & North American Railroad.

—Recent events ought to convince General Howard that moral putty for "Poor Lo" is "played out," and that what our Indian policy wants is less piety and more powder.

—The candidates for the Massachusetts Senatorship now include George S. Boutwell, Henry L. Dawes, George B. Loring, E. Rockwood Hoar, and William Whiting. Speaking of them, the Boston *Transcript* says: "All of these have their friends, and it is intimated that Dr. Loring's following is by no means to be despised."

—There is one thing at least left for the Poland Committee to do before they knock off work; and that is, to make themselves acquainted with the contents of that "little pocket-book memorandum" which cuts so important a figure in Mr. Ames' evidence, and has been alluded to by other witnesses. So far, Mr. Ames has only produced transcripts and copies; the Committee owe it to themselves to see the original. It is the universal impression in Washington that Mr. Ames still preserves a method in his frankness, shielding some men while exposing others; and he has certainly forfeited whatever rights a person in his position could have to consideration and tender treatment. If the Committee permit him to decide how much he shall tell and how much he shall conceal, they will disgrace themselves and disgust the country. If there ever was a case for the merciless application of moral and legal thumbscrews, it is this of Mr. Oakes Ames, and the public expects to see them clapped on.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Unfortunately, and, as we think, by a very grave mistake, the Executive authority at Washington suffered itself to be drawn into this legal muddle created by the action of Judge Durell. Conceding, for the sake of the argument, that it was the duty of the President to see to it that the orders of the Court, whether right or wrong, were executed as against all resistance, we utterly fail to understand upon what authority the President acted in the despatch of Dec. 12, 1872, sent by Attorney General Williams to Acting Governor Pinchback, and announcing to him that he was recognized by the President as the lawful Executive of Louisiana, that the body assembled at Mechanics' Institute was recognized as the lawful Legislature of the State, and that the Executive and Legislature thus recognized would be protected by Federal power. If there be any law for this action of the President, we have failed to find it. Officially he has nothing to do with the question as to which of two bodies is the lawful Legislature of a State, or as to which of two men is the lawful Governor, until the emergency arises which the Constitution calls "domestic violence," and the law of 1795 calls "insurrection;" and then, and then only, it is his business, in conformity with law, to put down the "insurrection," having the right to decide at the time which is the lawful Government, as the necessary incident of discharging this duty. No such fact existed, and hence the President's recognition was premature. The question which it undertook to decide is a purely judicial matter, not falling legally within his province.—*Independent.*

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Money opened easy at 6@7, but closed more active at 7 currency to 7 gold. Prime mercantile paper sells at 8@9. The supply is abundant and the demand active.

GOLD.

Gold was dull, ranging from 114 to 113⅝. At London the demand for gold from Germany has materially fallen off, and a rumor was current that the German Government intended in future to buy gold direct from Australia and America.

STOCKS.

The stock market was active in a new feature—Atlantic & Pacific. The dealings in these were large, and fluctuations wide. It is said Vanderbilt has abandoned the intention of making the Lake Shore Road a link of his chain, and that the Clark party will be permitted to have their own way, and make close connection with Erie if they desire it. The effort from Washington, with assistance here, to depress all securities of the Union Pacific continues. The stock market closed irregular, and in the main lower.

BONDS.

Government bonds were less active, and in a few cases lower. In London they were strong, where securities are firm, the new French 5s being at a premium of 4⅝.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet, owing chiefly to another deep snow. The arrivals are limited. Family grades are strongly held, and shipping brands are scarce. The market closes more steady. A good inquiry exists for medium spring wheat extras and good superfine. There is very little inquiry for wheat, and the market closes tame for car lots of spring; large lots are steady; winter firm but quiet.

Pork was moderately active, and higher for future. New mess is quoted at $14.37½@14.50 on spot; 1,250 brls sold for April at $14.25. Cut meats are firm. Sales: 2,500 pcs at 8½@10c for fresh hams; 5c for do shoulders; 12½@13c for smoked hams, and 7@7½c for do shoulders; 5⅝c bid and 5¾c asked for dry salted shoulders. Bacon fairly active and firmer on spot; 600 boxes sold at 7⅛c for long clear, and 7½c for short rib. Lard was in good demand before 'Change, but afterward reacted, and now quoted at 8 5-16@8⅜c for Western on spot. Sales: 1,250 tierces at 8⅜c for January; 8 7-16c for March, and 8 9-16@8⅝c for April. City is quoted at 8¼c on the spot.

FORT WAYNE.

Hibler, the Convicted Murderer, Wants a New Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 27.—In the Criminal Court to-morrow, an argument will be made before Judge Brackenridge, favoring a motion for a new trial for Louis Hibler, who was convicted of murder in the first degree a short time since, it being claimed that some of the jurymen expressed publicly their belief in the prisoner's guilt, while the trial was progressing. One juror expressed an opinion, when the gun produced by the prosecuting attorney could not have been fired in off-hand manner. The gun was not produced in evidence or examined by the jury. It is thought that the motion will not be pushed strongly, and, if overruled by the Court, the prisoner will receive sentence.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Macoupin County Court House—Small-Pox—Social.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—The United States Circuit Court has awarded a writ of mandamus against the authorities of Macoupin County, to compel them to levy and collect a tax to pay the interest on the bonds, issued to build the County Court House.

The railroads are now pretty well cleared of snow, and trains are running on time.

Several cases of small-pox are reported here to-day.

The Leland Club gives the third party of the season on Wednesday, 29th inst.

UTAH.

The Conflict Between the Federal and Mormon Judges—The Snow Blockade at Little Cottonwood.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 27.—The conflict of authority between the Federal and local courts is evidently approaching a crisis. United States Judge Hawley reiterates a former decision, that the Probate Courts of the Territory have no chancery or common law jurisdiction, civil or criminal. In the great cattle case, he gave the prisoners a *habeas corpus*, but holds them as the committing Magistrate. The Mormon officials still threaten and defy the process of the United States Courts. It is thought Judge Hawley will arrest some of the Probate Judges for contempt.

All the principal members of the Bar of Salt Lake are joining in a memorial to President Grant for such legislation as will enable the courts instituted by the Organic act to perform their duties.

Unless something is done speedily, much injury to the interests of the Territory is anticipated, particularly in civil cases. Great hope for relief is entertained from the bill of Senator Logan. It is thought its passage will settle all difficulty.

A party broke through the snow blockade at Little Cottonwood yesterday, and arrived here to-day.

The reports of the alarming prevalence of the small-pox are unfounded. There is only one case of the disease in the city.

A Swindler Brought to Grief.

GALESBURG, Ill, Jan. 27.—The *Free Press* of this city exposed in a recent issue, the swindling operations of W. A. Morrison, who has conducted for several montes past, a bogus agency for the sale of patents in this city, under the firm name of W. J. Reed & Co. Hundreds of circulars have been issued, and sent to patentees, who have been induced by flattering promises and false references to send in their models per express, and the fee of five dollars charged, per money order, as directed in the circulars. Morrison receives the money, and allows the models to remain in the express office without attempting to perfect a sale. Morrison was arrested this morning, and, upon examination, was bound over to the Circuit Court, and committed in default of $500 bail. Upon the examination, it was proven that Morrison is the same party who conducted a like agency at Albion, Michigan, recently, at which point upwards of two thousand models were sent to his address and sold by the Express Company. The same party operated at Kansas City and at other points, and is a shrewd and experienced swindler.

The New Hampshire Bank Defalcation.

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 27.—The deficiency of Cashier Shute at the Granite State Bank is now ascertained to be $120,000. The investigation is still going on. The only property they can find of his here has been attached.

THE COUNCIL.

Creation of a Department of Building.

Those Seventy-five Policemen Cannot be Had.

Communication on the Washburn Twelve-Hour Order.

The Sixteenth Street Railroad Tracks---A Resolution.

Ordinance Concerning the National Gas Company.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. McAvoy in the Chair. Present: Aldermen Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Cannon, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred against the opening of Mather street, for widening the alley between Blackhawk and Alaska streets, for water-pipe on Murray street, of John Huson, for pay for work done for the Superintendent of Police.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare an ordinance for widening the alley between Blackhawk and Alaska streets; an ordinance for a sidewalk on the south side of Sixteenth street from Arnold to Wentworth avenue; an ordinance for gas lamps on Carroll avenue, between Ashland avenue and Paulina, and Lincoln and Leavitt, if the Gas Company will lay the mains; to put in a sewer on Halsted, between Reese and North avenue; an ordinance for a sidewalk on Jackson street, near California avenue; to remove the tracks of the Danville & Vincennes Road from Carroll street; to investigate as to the amount of land damages if a bridge were to be built at Harrison street; to inform this Council at its next regular meeting whether any material, such as stone, brick, or iron, belonging to the police stations, engine houses, City Hall, or public school-houses, destroyed by the fire of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, has been by them sold or otherwise disposed of, to whom sold, the amounts received for such material, and specifying the building from which the same was taken; and to include in their next annual estimate sufficient to cover the expense of building a couple of free bathing-houses.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to insert in the next estimates an appropriation for a second-class steam engine to be located at or near the corner of Halsted and Thirty-fifth street, and for one at the corner of Archer avenue and Deering street, and to put up a fire-alarm box at the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets.

The Corporation Counsel was ordered to report by what authority the Union Rolling Mill has laid its tracks on Ashland avenue.

Ald. Clark offered an ordinance amendatory of the ordinance relative to steam boilers.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Ald. Bailey presented an amendment to the fire ordinance, creating a Department of Buildings, with a Superintendent and five Fire Wardens to enforce the provisions of the fire ordinance. The Superintendent is to be an architect or a master builder, and subject to an examination by experts as to his qualifications; to hold office for two years, the Mayor having power to dismiss him for incapacity or neglect of duty. He is to examine all buildings reported to be dangerous, or which have been damaged by fire; also buildings which the owners desire to raise, enlarge, or alter; his opinions to be sent in writing to the Board of Police. The salary to be paid him for these services is $2,500. The Fire Wardens must be practical architects, carpenters, or masons, and must also pass an examination. They are to attend all fires in the district assigned them, and report to the Fire Marshal or Assistants all the information they may gather relative to the condition of the burning buildings. They are to examine all buildings erecting or repairing at least once a day, and report all violations of the fire ordinance.

NO INCREASE OF THE POLICE.

The Corporation Counsel submitted the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have been presented by the City Clerk with a copy of Ald. Pickering's motion, requiring me to report in writing at your next regular meeting "whether the Common Council has a right to increase the police force at the present time." The charter of 1861, under which the present police organization was made, provided that the force should consist of certain officers, etc., "as many more police patrolmen as may be ordered by the Common Council of the City of Chicago on the application of the Board of Police," and in the charter of 1863, reducing the several acts concerning the City Government into one act, the same provision is to be found, but not in exactly the same words. In 1867, the General Assembly thought it advisable to change the law, and provided, by act of March 9 of that year, that "the Board of Police *in their annual estimate* of police expenses made to the City Comptroller, shall, if in their opinion the public weal requires it, recommend to the Common Council such additional police patrolmen and also such additional sergeants, not exceeding twenty, as may be necessary."

In Section 2 of same act, it was provided "that the Common Council may, *on such recommendation*, provided, by ordinance, for such increase of the *patrol force*," and that the vote of three-fourths of all the Aldermen elected should be necessary to pass such an ordinance. The annual estimate, by the act of 1863, must be made on or before the 1st day of May of each year, and must be acted upon by the Council in the first quarter of the fiscal year, which quarter ends on the last day of June.

Under the provisions of the charter, policemen have an appointment during good behavior,—in short, for life,—and an increase of the police force is practically an increase of taxation for all time to come. It appears to me that by the act of 1867 the Legislature intended to limit the powers of the Board and of the Council, so as to require such increase to be made at the same time that the whole volume of appropriations for the year should be before the Council, and thus enable the Council to decide whether, in addition to the expenditures required for other purposes, it is advisable that a permanent annual expenditure for additional policemen should be made.

I regard the act of 1867 as mandatory and not directory, as to the time when the power to increase the force shall be exercised. Upon examination, I find that the Board of Police, in their last annual estimate and report, recommended an increase to the force of seventy-five additional patrolmen, and that the Finance Committee of the Council, in passing upon that annual estimate and report, stated to the Council that, in their opinion, "no such increase was necessary."

This report was concurred in by the Council, and no appropriation was made, nor was any ordinance passed for such an increase of the force.

The Common Council refused to concur in the recommendation of the Board of Police for an increase, and thus finally disposed of the recommendation. I am of the opinion that the Council cannot again act upon that recommendation, and that there must be a new recommendation from the Board made by the time prescribed by the charter, to-wit.: in the annual estimate, to enable the Council to increase the force.

I would further state that the question propounded has been maturely considered, both by myself and the City Attorney, and that he concurs with me in the opinion that the Common Council has not the power to increase the police force at this time.

THE TWELVE-HOUR ORDER.

The following communication was received from the Board of Police Commissioners, to whom was referred a petition introduced into the Council at its last meeting, and said to be signed by 450 policemen, remonstrating against Mr. Washburn's order:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to a resolution adopted by your honorable body, at your last regular meeting on the 20th inst., we respectfully report that by the rules of the Board of Police of the City of Chicago, [see "Patrol Duty," page (70) seventy, of rules and regulations], the patrolmen are required to do duty as per copy marked "A." By this system it will be seen that each patrolman is required to do six hours' day and six hours' night duty, being relieved at regular intervals of six hours, the balance of their time being spent, one-half at their home, and one-half at their respective stations. By an order of the Superintendent of Police, issued on the 13th inst., which said order was issued without any previous knowledge or approval of, or consultation with, the Board of Police whatsoever, the men were required to be on duty, as shown per copy marked "B," for the time of 12 consecutive hours, allowing them one hour intermission for meals. Aside from this they were required to attend Court if arrests were made, and to pass one-half of the balance of the twenty-four hours at their stations, as in the order of the Board. Upon thorough consideration, it is the unanimous conviction of the Board, supported by the individual testimony and judgment of the Captains and Sergeants of Police, based upon their experience of many years, that the enforcement of the order issued by the Superintendent of Police, requiring men to patrol their beats for twelve consecutive hours would work to the utter physical prostration of the men. It has been found that the practice of short patrols, or the six-hour system, would ensure more activity and vigilance on the part of the force, and a more efficient discharge of duty, to the consequent better protection of the city than any other plan that has yet been devised, or of which we have any cognizance. In view of these facts, the Board has unanimously instructed the Superintendent to enforce the order contained in the rules and regulations established, as required by the charter.

C. A. RENO,
MARK SHERIDAN,
E. F. C. KLOKKE,
Board of Police Commissioners.

The document marked "A" is the order of the Board as published in the rules and regulations of the Police force. That referred to as "B" means the Superintendent's order, which is now familiar to every one.

It was placed on file.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances for paving Wabash avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-second streets; and Clinton street, from Van Buren street to Harrison. They were passed.

The ordinance for the increase of the police force and the purchase of more fire engines was temporarily laid over.

COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Committee on Schools reported, recommending the adoption of the proposition of the lessees of West Side school lots to compromise for 75 per cent, and an order to that effect was passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., reported recommending that Peoria street be not paved north of Lake street, and the report was concurred in.

The Police Committee reported in favor of transferring Lot 17, Block 35, Walcott's Addition, from the Fire to the Police Department that a police station may be built there.

It was laid over.

THE SIXTEENTH STREET TRACK.

Ald. Sidwell, from the Committee on Railroads, presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and other railroad companies coming in or using the double railroad track near Sixteenth street, known as the "St. Charles Air-Line Railroad," are hereby requested to remove and discontinue the use of all switches and side tracks east of State street and west of Indiana avenue, on and after the first day of May, 1873; and also remove the connection between the north and south tracks at the intersection of State street and said St. Charles Air Line Railroad to some point far enough west, so that trains coming out on the Alton & St. Louis track, on Grove street or north track, can change to the south track without crossing State street as at present, and the Chicago & Lyons Lime and Stone Company are hereby authorized and directed to change their side track, starting at a point between Clark and Burnside streets, and permission is hereby given them to cross said Burnside street at right angles, and just north of said St. Charles air line track, for the purpose of connecting with their present track at its west end, abandoning and taking up their present switch connection at the junction of State street, and said St. Charles Air Line Railroad, subject, however, to the directions of the Board of Public Works, and to keep in repair so much of their track as may be in said Burnside, otherwise known as Dearborn street; and it is hereby provided that the permission and authority hereby granted to said Chicago & Lyons Lime and Stone Company shall not extend beyond five years from the passage of this resolution.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The report of the Special Committee of Nine on the closing of saloons on Sunday was taken up. It provides for closing the saloons till 1 o'clock.

Ald. Schaffner moved to waive the engrossment.

Ald. Sherwood raised the point that the matter was out of order. It was a resolution, and not an ordinance, and it was impossible to amend an ordinance by a resolution.

The matter was referred back to the Special Committee, a motion to send it to the Judiciary Committee having failed—yeas, 16; nays, 17

THE NATIONAL.

Ald. Cullerton moved to take up the ordinance for the National Gas Light & Coke Company.

Ald. Dixon moved to take up the ordinances for the Metropolitan Company also.

The amendment was not adopted.

The original motion was agreed to.

Ald. Cullerton then moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That permission and authority be, and the same are hereby, given and granted to the National Gas-Light Company, of the City of Chicago, to lay its main pipes, feeders, and service-pipes, in and under any of the avenues, streets, lanes, highways, alleys, sidewalks, public parks, or squares, in and throughout the City of Chicago, subject, however, to all the terms and conditions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall not lay its main pipes in any such avenue, street, alley, square, or park, unless it shall at the same time lay down all feeders and service pipes necessary to make connection without any subsequent disturbance (except of or under the sidewalk) of the pavement of such street, lane, alley, highway, square, or park, with each and all original building lots fronting or abutting thereon, or on the side of the street where such main pipe shall be laid; said Company shall not charge any person desiring to make a connection with any service pipe laid or to be laid by said Company, more than cost price for such service pipe.

SEC. 3. That, before proceeding to lay down any such main pipe, feeder, or service-pipe, the said Company shall first obtain a permit therefor from the Board of Public Works, or other officers of said city, that may be authorized to issue the same, and shall conform to all the requirements and conditions of such permit as to the time and manner of laying such main pipe, feeder, or service-pipe, and such requirements and conditions as such permit may contain, as to the manner of paving, repaving, or reconstructing any such street, avenue, lane, alley, highway, park, or square, in, upon, or along which such main pipe, feeder, or service-pipe shall be laid.

SEC. 4. The said Board of Public Works, or officer authorized to issue such permit, shall issue the same from time to time, as said Company may require, provided that it may impose such requirements and conditions as to the matters mentioned in the preceding section (to be contained in the permit,) as the said Board or officer may deem necessary or proper; *provided*, they shall be reasonable, and that such permit and requirements shall be similar and uniform with those required of or issued to all other gas light companies doing business in the city of Chicago, and *provided further*, however, that no permit shall be issued to lay down any such main pipe, feeder or service pipe, in that part of said street of said city which is now paved with wooden block or asphalt pavement under such pavement (except as to crossing streets so paved, the right to lay under which is given upon the taking effect of this ordinance), until the pavement thereof shall have been removed for the purpose of repairing or replacing the same with new pavement; *provided further*, however, that where said corporation shall have laid any main pipe in accordance with the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of this ordinance, and it shall become necessary to lay down additional service pipes, or feeders, on any such improved street, avenue, lane, highway, alley, square, or park, a permit may be issued therefor, containing such requirements and conditions as by said Board or officer shall be deemed necessary.

SEC. 5. The said corporation shall do no permanent injury to any street, sidewalk, alley, avenue, lane, highway, square, or park, or shade tree, nor in any manner disturb or interfere, with any water pipe, or gas pipe, now or hereafter laid by said city, or any authorized person or corporation, except as expressly permitted by the terms of this ordinance; and when said corporation shall open ground in the same, they shall forthwith restore the street, pavement, sidewalk, or ground, to a condition equally good as before and to such condition as may be required by the permit issued therefor, and said corporation shall promptly comply with any order or resolution of the Common Council, or Board of Public Works, or other proper authority in reference thereto.

SEC. 6. The said corporation shall not open nor encumber more of any street, avenue, alley, highway, or public ground, at any time than may be necessary to enable it to proceed with advantage in laying any such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe, nor any more than shall be permitted by the permit that may be issued for laying the same, nor shall said corporation permit any such street, avenue, alley, highway, or public ground, to remain open or encumbered for a longer time than shall be necessary to execute the work for which the same shall have been opened; nor without putting up the necessary barriers and lights, so as to effectually prevent the happening of any accident in consequence of such opening, or encumbering of such street, lane, avenue, highway, or public ground.

SEC. 7. The said corporation shall be liable to compensate the City of Chicago, and any private individual, owner, or owners, or parties interested in property adjacent to any street, avenue, highway, lane, alley, public square, or park, opened or improved by them, for all damage which may result from leaks of pipes, or by reason of said corporation having opened or encumbered any such street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, highway, public square, or park, in said city.

SEC. 8. If at any time the City of Chicago, as a corporation, shall become a consumer of gas furnished by said corporation, or whenever more than one-half the building lot fronting on any street, avenue, alley, or highway shall be occupied as residences, the said City of Chicago shall have the right to order, at its discretion, said corporation to lay down any main pipe, feeder, or service pipes, in any such streets, avenues, highways, alleys, parks, or squares, so far as the city may require to consume gas, or as such residences extend; and upon failure of the corporation to comply with any such order for the space of six months after the passage of such ordinance, it shall be deprived of the rights and privileges granted hereby.

SEC. 9. The said corporation shall be subject to all general ordinances of the City of Chicago, in regard to gas companies, and the City of Chicago shall have the right at any time, by ordinance, to provide for the appointment of one or more inspectors of gas, with all the power and authority incident to such a position, and which the said city may deem necessary to protect the City of Chicago in its corporate rights, and individual consumers of gas against oppression and fraud. If the said city shall deem it necessary, it shall have authority to require any such inspector (or other city official) to certify to the correctness of all gas bills of consumers of gas furnished by said corporation, the expense of each certificate to be paid by the consumer.

SEC. 10. The said corporation shall supply gas light, under uniform and sufficient pressure, between sunset and sunrise of each day, and the quality of the same shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, averaging for one month not less than (14) fourteen sperm candles, to be determined by authorized photometrical tests, a five-foot burner being used.

SEC. 11. The rights and privileges hereby granted are upon the express condition that no gas flowing through any main pipe, feeder, or service pipe, laid by said corporation or by its authority, shall be charged for to consumers thereof at a rate exceeding $2.50 per 1,000 feet for fourteen candle gas.

SEC. 12. The rights and privileges granted are upon the further express condition that said corporation shall not extend its pipes beyond the limits of the city, nor allow any connection to be made with its pipes, so that gas shall be furnished through its pipes to any consumer outside of the limits of the City of Chicago.

SEC. 13. In event the said corporation, within three years from the passage of this ordinance, shall not have built and completed gas works in said city sufficiently extensive to enable it to manufacture and distribute gas to an amount not less than five million feet every thirty days, and located not less than two miles from the old Court House Square in said city, and shall not have commenced such works and expended at least $150,000 within two years from the passage of this ordinance, or if said corporation shall at any time enter into any combination with any other gas company or companies concerning the rate or price to be charged for gas, either to the city or private consumers, or if said corporation shall lease or sell its franchises and privileges to any other gas company or companies, or if said company after having commenced to manufacture gas shall cease for a period of more than ten consecutive days (unless by reason of unavoidable accident) to furnish gas through their said pipes, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall cease and be of no force or effect.

The ordinance, together with Mr. Billings' proposition on behalf of the West Side Gas Company, was referred to the Committee on Gas Lights, to report in two weeks.

The Council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Mr. Aiken produced another novelty last evening, and presented to the public the sensational play, "Poverty Flat," a dramatization of Bret Harte's poem known by that title. The audience was not a large one—it was quite the reverse, even for a first performance, the gallery being the only portion of the auditorium that was more than partially occupied. The play, as hinted above, was constructed from the poem by Mr. J. J. McCloskey. It is true that the *dramatis personæ* are to some extent those of the poet, inasmuch as they bear the same names, and the localities have been similarly preserved. For instance, the scenery in the first act represents a view of "Poverty Flat," with mountains in the background said to be a faithful portrait of California scenery. Here also is *Follansbee* (Mr. Deane), the esteemed parent of the "Lily of Poverty Flat" (Mrs. Lanagan). There also is "*Poor Joe Mercer*," her lover (Frank Lawlor), and lastly "the man who shot Sandy McGhee," *Tom Blackburn* (Mr. Mordaunt). To these few characters the dramatirt has added a host of others to elaborate the poem, the leading characters being *Tom Flynn* (Mr. Albaugh), and *Dave Stanton* (Mr. Howland). The plot is like that of all such plays, singularly thin, the merit of the piece depending more upon blood-curdling situations, in which pistols and bowie-knives play a prominent part, and fearful catastrophes, such as the unexpected caving in of a mine, add to the terrors of the play and please the young gentlemen up stairs. There is no very exacting demand upon the actors, the dialogue is as tenuous as usual in such pieces, but the scenery is good, and there is a startling tableau at the end of every act. Mr. Albaugh's brogue is rather faulty, but that is of little consequence, a lion's share of heroic adventure endearing him immensely to the majority of the audience. Mr. Lawlor as *Joe*, and Mr. Mordaunt as the principal villain, *Tom Blackburn*, whose reputation as the assassin of *Sandy McGhee* also claims much admiration from above, were really as fair impersonations as could be expected. The sudden illness of Mrs. Albaugh prevented her appearance as *Grace Follansbee*, but her place was very acceptably filled by Mrs. Lanagan. Lovers of the class of sensational plays, to which belong "Across the Continent" and "Poverty Flat," will find in the latter the full spice of impossible adventure which renders the former so attractive. Besides, the scenery is pretty, and there is a "cascade of real water, running down the mountain," in the second act.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The third and last week of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault at McVicker's Theatre began last evening to a small audience. In reserving "The Phantom" for the last, Mr. Boucicault has not studied effect with his customary success, for surely he should wish to leave behind him a more favorable impression of his genius as an actor and a dramatist. The piece, at best, must be considered unworthy of the man who could construct so beautiful a work as "Kerry," the delicate fabric of which, preceding "The Phantom," by comparison seems to render the latter all the more coarse in texture, stilted in movement, and commonplace in dialogue. The plot is wholly based upon the supernatural, being little more than a not over-ingenious elaboration of the old German superstition concerning the vampire, which, killed however dead, never fails to return to life if brought under the first rays of the moon that touch the earth, but which, *a la* "The Black Crook," must thenceforth subsist upon the sacrifice of pure young lives. The idea is distasteful to begin with, and in this instance it is not sugar-coated with a sufficient overlay of dramatic effect to make it more than passably palatable. If "The Phantom" is produced as an experiment, in the hope of catching the favor of a whimsical public which would not render a fitting tribute of appreciation to the rare attractions of "Kerry," then it can be accepted as a broad hint, and a well-deserved one. Very likely this was the intention, and if so, Chicago theatre-goers should consider themselves justly rebuked. If they have been waiting for the sensational drama, here they have it, the most weird, fearful, thrilling, that can be imagined. Now let us see if "Kerry" *and* "The Phantom" will prove more potent when yoked together in violent contrast.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

A goodly number of people were attracted to Hooley's Opera House last night by the certainty of a fine comedy bill, and no one was disappointed. It was a fine comedy bill—one of the most enjoyable yet offered at this popular place of amusement. The performance begins with "The Happy Pair," a crisp, piquant little sketch, containing but two characters—Mr. Blaisdell and Miss Meek—but it contains, as well, plenty of racy dialogue and a world of good sense and naturalness. Then comes Dillon in one of his best and most famous impersonations—*Paul Pry*, a *role* in which he probably has no superior on the stage. He is effectively supported by Messrs. Soggs, Woodfield, Wilson, and Misses Cline, Louise, Stowe, Mason, and Somers. The same bill will be given to-night, to-morrow night, and at the Wednesday matinee; to be replaced for the rest of the week by Dillon as *Wellington de Boots* in "Everybody's Friend," and a popular farce.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The Italian Opera season will commence at McVickers Theatre next Monday evening, Feb. 3, and will last two weeks. The sale of seats for the first four nights commences on Wednesday morning at the box office of the theatre. The complete organization of the troupe is as follows: Mme. Pauline Lucca, prima donna soprano; Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, prima donna soprano; Mlle. Rosine Leveille, prima donna soprano; Senora Eleanor Sanz, prima donna contralto; Signor Abrugnedo, first tenor, Signor Vizzani, tenor di grazia; Signor Manresa and Mr. Lyall, second tenors; Signors Moriami and Sparapani, first baritones; M. Jamet and M. Coulon, first bassos; Signors Cotto and Bertachi, second bassos; and Signor Ronconi, basso buffo. The conductors are Max Maretzek and G. Carlberg. The first four operas are "Favorita," "Trovatore," "Faust," and "Linda," Mme. Lucca singing in the first and third, and Miss Kellogg in the other two. The casts of "Favorita," "Trovatore," and "Faust" will be as follows:

FAVORITA.

Leonora	Mme. Lucca
Inez	Miss Schofield
Fernando	Abrugnedo
Alphonso	Sparapani
Balthazar	Coulon

TROVATORE.

Leonora	Miss Kellogg
Azucena	Senora Sanz
Manrico	Abrugnedo
Count di Luna	Moriami

FAUST.

Margherita	Mme. Lucca
Siebel	Senora Sanz
Faust	Vizzani
Valentin	Sparapani
Mephisto	Jamet

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The Arlington, Cotton and Kemble Minstrels, at this elegant little temple of fun, faced a fine audience last night, and gave them a rich repast of burnt-cork delicacies. The racy burlesque, "Arrah-ne-Brogue," is continued for another week, to give people an opportunity of witnessing one of the most beautiful scenic effects ever produced upon the stage.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Edward Falconer's dramatization of Charles Lever's great story of "Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon," was produced at the Academy of Music to a large audience. The performance passed off as smoothly as is usually expected of a "first night," and the play promises to take rank as a decided success. Extended comment is deferred until another occasion.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Encouraged by the large patronage which rewarded his efforts to amuse and entertain the public, last week, Professor Macallister, the magician, has concluded to remain another week at Nixon's Amphitheatre, offering a choice programme of feats of legerdemain. The usual distribution of prizes takes place each evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Bobby Newcomb, one of the most accomplished and popular song and dance artists in the profession, takes a farewell benefit at the Globe Theatre this evening. His merits as a performer, coupled with his gentlemanly ways, have won him many friends in Chicago, and the benefit should be a good one.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The Aimee Opera Bouffe Troupe will give, on their return from Milwaukee, one performance of "La Perichole," on Wednesday afternoon of this week, at Aiken's Theatre.

CITY ITEMS.

The *Times* says Commissioner Sheridan communicated an item of news to "a gentleman connected with a leading morning paper." It could not have been the *Times*, then, to which reference was made, or that journal must have engaged a new man very recently.

Johanna E. Regin, a little girl aged 4 years, residing at No. 70 Elm street, was scalded in a kettle of hot water yesterday afternoon, and died soon after in great agony. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

A detective arrived in the city yesterday morning, from New York, bearing among his papers a requisition from Governor Dix, of New York for Everett, the alleged robber of the Shotwell railroad bonds. Everett will be taken to New York this evening. He feels confident that the case will never come to trial, and says that he will shortly return to Chicago a free man.

A serious gas explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in the basement of No. 118 Lake street, occupied by Messrs. MacKenzie & Gittens, importers of liquors. It appears that the service-pipes in this building (as in many others) connected with the old street mains have been left without caps, so that when the gas was admitted yesterday into the old mains it came out at the service pipes with great force, tearing up the floor of the store above, and making insensible two workmen who were in the vicinity. They were not, however, seriously injured.

Last Saturday John Flynn, being thinly clad, and also depleted in purse, concluded to better his condition, even at the risk of his personal liberty. To carry out this conclusion he entered the Briggs House by the ladies' entrance, and, proceeding up stairs to the room of Augustus Ross, removed therefrom his overcoat. From there he went to the room of the Briggs House fireman, out of whose trunk he took $60. Just as he was leaving, he was met by the fireman, who accused him of stealing the money. To escape detection and further investigation, the thief at once gave back $50 of the money taken, and departed. He was, however, soon after arrested on the charge of stealing the overcoat, and is now at the Central Station awaiting trial.

There were startling rumors about town, yesterday, relative to a terrible railway disaster on the Illinois Central Road. One man went so far as to say that he saw a special train, laden with surgeons, leaving the depot for the scene of the accident, which he claimed was one of the worst that ever happened in the West. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE discovered, upon questioning some of the officers of the road, that this man was a man of vast imagination. No special train left the city, and no surgeons, except such as paid their fare. The accident was not a very serious one. The 8:15 train to the South on Sunday evening met with a broken rail at Peotone, a station about 45 miles from this city, and a few cars were run off the track. Three or four male passengers were slightly bruised in consequence. The St. Louis train due here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning did not arrive for many hours afterward, being unable to pass the wreck.

PERSONAL.

Captain Sol. Rumage, of Cleveland, Ohio, was at Burke's Hotel yesterday.

A. P. Swineford, editor of the Marquette *Mining Journal*, is at the Sherman.

General O. D. Green, a somewhat prominent army officer, is at the Sherman House.

General R. A. Cameron, Colorado, and Captain H. H. Knights, Woodside, are at the Gardner House.

J. S. Taylor, the well known banker, of Manistee, Mich., is at Burke's European Hotel.

Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, came into town from Waukegan, yesterday. He is at the Briggs House.

Hon. C. E. Lippincott, ex-Auditor of State, arrived in the city yesterday from Springfield. He can be found at the Briggs.

Judge W. T. Hopkins, of Morris, Ill., and Judge W. A. Carter, of Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, are stopping at the Sherman.

O. W. Mead, ex-Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and present General Manager of the Northern Pacific, is at the Sherman House.

Major A. B. Brackett, of St. Paul, at one time commander of the famous Brackett Battery, and considerable of an Indian fighter, is stopping at the Briggs House.

J. W. Atkinson, Boston; W. H. Cunningham, Philadelphia; Eugene Caulfield, Aurora; W. H. Rost, Valparaiso; S. F. Woodworth, Rockford; B. Hedge, Augusta, Me.; Allen T. Prentice, A. H. Wells, Kalamazoo; G. W. King, Hannibal, Wis., were guests at the Briggs House yesterday.

Mr. Samuel H. Williams, of the Newspaper Union office, has had the honors, responsibilities, and emoluments of the position of Financial Secretary thrust upon him by the Chicago Typographical Union. He received 115 votes, to 86 for Mr. P. H. McLogan, and 26 for Mr. John Buchanan.

Among the prominent people at the Gardner House, yesterday, were Beverley R. Keim, Kansas City; John Fitzgerald, Nebraska; A. A. Kanard, Baltimore; Joseph Crampton, New York; Ezra Millard, Omaha; William F. Phelps, Winona; H. M. Morgan, New York, and Edward J. Allen, Pittsburgh.

Among the arrivals at Burke's European Hotel, yesterday, were the following: John Guild, J. H. Terhune, New York; P. D. Turner, Troy, N. Y.; S. Almi, Portland, Me.; Charles Steismer, St. Louis; J. M. Leighton, Detroit; D. S. Angell, Providence, R. I.; N. S. Sleeper, Leavenworth, Kansas; G. F. Stroud, Oshkosh, Wis.; H. E. Hogoboom, Janesville, Wis.

S. Greenebaum, New York; S. P. Ely, Lake Superior; W. P. Kennedy, New Jersey; C. N. Rix, Topeka; T. J. Cox, Bloomington; W. S. Alexander, Cedar Rapids; M. F. Parrish, Philadelphia; W. W. Hungerford, St. Paul; F. Gough, San Francisco; H. H. Walker, Indianapolis; D. S. Allen, Fairplay, Colorado; R. Sage, Jr., Milwaukee; C. E. Willard, Hartford, Conn., were at the Sherman House yesterday.

The following were prominent guests at the Tremont House yesterday: C. H. Moore, Detroit; W. D. Smith, Washington; D. L. Cameron, Baltimore; H. Jeroliman, New York; D. A. Williams, Kansas City; George Strait, Peoria; C. H. Lang, Jr., Boston; John H. Donovan, U. S. A.; Charles S. Lennox, New York; Mrs. Ida Tobrineo; Carson City; W. B. Deul, Troy; Fred. Cabler, New Orleans; J. K. Bole, Pittsburgh.

The fourth anniversary of Professor H. R. Palmer's connection with the choir of the Second Baptist Church, as leader, was celebrated at his residence, No. 1214 Wabash avenue, on Saturday evening. A large number of his friends were in attendance, and one of their acts during the evening was both a surprise and delight to him. It was the presentation of a handsome gold watch of the Elgin pattern, the Professor being the donee. There were speeches, a collation, and a good time generally.

Dorsey, the new Senator from Arkansas, is only 30 years old.

Gordon, the Senator elect of Georgia, is a Baptist.

Chief Justice Dixon is about to resign from the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Thomas J. Bigham, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics on the Subject of Labor.

General Robert Toombs has arrived in Atlanta. He is now in favor of quietly permitting the Government to go to smash.

Governor A. K. P. Safford, of Arizona, has attained a divorce by enactment of his Territorial Legislature.

Gilbert Dutcher, formerly of the Revere House, in Chicago, and later of the Metropolitan, at St. Paul, has installed his son-in-law, Mr. George, in the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul, and will himself retain an active supervision over both.

Governor Dix, of New York, has nominated Vivus W. Smith, of Syracuse; Charles G. Myers, of Ogdensburgh; and Thaddeus Davis, of Buffalo, as Canal Appraisers. Mr. Smith is an old journalist of wide repute, Mr. Myers was Attorney General of the State in 1860 and 1861, and Mr. Davis is a lawyer of Buffalo.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Money opened easy at 6@7, loaned up to 7 coin, and even 1-64 per day, closing at 5@7.

Sterling heavy at 109¼@109⅜.

Gold dull, ranging at 114 to 113⅝, closing at 113¾@113⅞. Loans 2@7 per cent to 1-32 for carrying. Clearings 61 millions. Treasury disbursements, $101,800.

Governments less active but firm.

State bonds dull and unchanged.

Stocks were without an important feature. Atlantic Mail was the most active, with wide fluctuations, viz.: 34¼, 37, 35¾, 36¾, 35¾, 36¾, 35¼, and 35¾. Missouri Pacific declined from 59¾ to 58⅞; Pacific Mail ranged 73, 72½, 73, 72¾, 72⅛; Erie, 64⅞, 65⅞, and 64⅝; New York Central, 105¾, 104⅞, and 105⅛; Lake Shore, 95, 95⅝, and 95⅜; Ohio & Mississippi, 48⅞, 49⅛, and 48⅞; Rock Island, 113⅝, 113⅞, and 113; Western Union, 83⅞, 84⅝, and 84⅛; Chicago, Columbus, & Indiana Central, 38⅝, 39⅛; Union Pacific, 36, 36⅛, and 36; Harlem, 119⅝, 120¾, and 120; St. Joseph, 49, 49⅝, 49; Hartford & Erie, 8⅝, 8¾, 8⅝. The market late in the day was irregular, some stocks weak, others steady.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅜	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115⅛	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	115⅛	New 5s	115⅛
Coupons, '65	116⅛	10-40s	115¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	47⅛
Tennessees, old	80½	North Carolinas, old	33⅛
Tennessees, new	80½	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	78⅛
W. U. Tel	84⅛	Wabash	73⅛
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	99	Fort Wayne	92⅛
Wells Fargo	84	Terre Haute	10
American Express	69	Terre Haute, pfd	38
United States Ex	77¼	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	72⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	105⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	48⅛
Erie	64⅞	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	80⅛	C., B. & Q.	117
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	95⅛
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	39⅛
Michigan Central	108⅛	Illinois Central	119
Pittsburgh	90⅛	Union Pacific stocks	36
Northwestern	82	Union Pacific bonds	85⅛
Northwestern pfd	90	Central Pacific	100⅛
Rock Island	112⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	99⅛
N. J. Central	104⅛	B. H. & Erie	8⅛
St. Paul	53⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—11 a. m.—Flour 29s 6d@30s. Wheat, winter, 12s 2d@12s 4d; spring 11s 6d@12s 4d; white 12s 4d@12s 6d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 27s 9d @28s. Pork, 62s. Lard, 38s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—5 p. m.—Unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 27—Evening—Consols, 92¼@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 92⅞; do of '67, 93; 10-40s, 92⅛; new 5s, 91; Erie, 50⅛. Tallow, 44s 6d.

PARIS, Jan. 27—Rentes, 54 francs 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 9⅝@10c; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼c. Sales 12,000 bales American, 7,000; speculation and export 2,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn 27s 9d@28s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 89s. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 69s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d; short ribs, 37s.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—BEEVES—Fair demand; sales, 2,400; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7.75@8,00; fair to good, $6,50@7.00; common, $4.50 @6.00.

SHEEP—Fair demand; sales, 10,000 at 4½@8c.

HOGS—Firmly held; sales, 5,000 at $6.50.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27.—PETROLEUM—Crude quiet and weak at $2.10; refined quiet; Philadelphia, 21⅛c; New York, 22c; Pittsburgh, in car lots, 17⅛@17⅛c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 7,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.30@7.00; common to good extra, $7.30@7.90; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.75; extra Ohio, $7.45@10.65; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 12,000 bu; Western scarce; No. 2 Iowa spring, $1.65; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.70; red Western winter, $2.00; No. 2 Northwestern spring, $1.65. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts, 21,000 bu; old mixed Western afloat, 66½@67c; do in store, 64@64½c; new, 65@66½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 19,000 bu; new Western, 52@54c; white, 55@57c; old mixed in store, 52½@53½c.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17@19¼c. Sugar active; fair to good refining, 9@9¼c. Rice firm; 8@8½c.

GRAIN—Total stock of grain in warehouse; Wheat, 969,000 bu; corn, 4,040,000 bu; oats, 1,152,000 bu; rye, 41,000 bu; barley, 506,000 bu; malt, 166,000 bu; peas, 5,000 bu.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9@9¼c; refined, 21¼@21⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $14.50; prime mess, $13.87½@14.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5¼c; middles firmer; short clear, 8½c; long clear, 7½c; short rib, 7½c. Lard steadier; No. 1 to prime steam, 8 5-16@8⅜c; kettle, 8⅜c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Firm; 13@16c.

WHISKEY—Dull and heavy at 93½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but shipping facilities and receipts restricted, and business small. Wheat very firm and higher; No. 2 spring, soft, $1.45. Corn opened firm, and closed dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 32½@33c on east track; 43c in St. Louis elevators, closing at 40@41c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged; choice Iowa, to arrive, $1.05. Rye firm; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—Easier at 89½@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; no sales. Bulk meats less active, but firm; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6½c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; clear sides, 7½c seller March. Lard quiet; small sales of steam at 7½c.

HOGS—Firm at $3.80@4.10. Receipts, 900.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $8.45@8.50. Wheat quiet and weak at $1.70@1.75. Corn quiet and firm at 40@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $12.75@13.00 Lard firm; steam, 7½@7⅝c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6⅝c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅜c; clear, 7½@8½c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 4@4¼c; heavy to light clear rib, $5.90@6.00. Hams, 8½@9½c for 17 to 14 lbs average.

HOGS—Active at $4.25@4.57½; most sales at $4.40 @4.50. Receipts, 4,400.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; extra family, $7.50.

PROVISIONS—Firm and fairly active; round lots quoted; Mess pork, $13.00. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c; clear, 7½@8c, all packed. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c; bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6½c loose. Lard, 8@8½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88@89c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $2.05; No. 1, $1.96@1.98. Corn steady at 42@42½c. Oats, 36@36½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.85.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; Western superfines, $5.75@6.75; extras, $7.00@8.50. Wheat in good demand and scarce; choice white, $2.35 @2.35; choice amber, $2.25@2.35; good to prime red, $2.00@2.20; Western red, $1.85@2.00. Corn in good demand and scarce; mixed Western, 61c. Oats in fair demand; mixed Western, 43@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKEY—Irregular and unsettled; 94c bid, and 95 @96c asked.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.24⅛. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 39c. Rye steady; No. 1, 70c. Barley firm; No. 2, 87c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 2,000.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No. 1 held at $1.70; No. 2 sold at $1.70. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour quiet. Wheat dull; car lots No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.51@1.52; Chicago spring at $1.50. Corn dull at 40@48c. in cars; on track, 52c. Oats quiet; sales of 5 cars at 40c. Rye quiet; sales of 3 cars at 85c. Barley—Sales of 21,000 bu No. 2 Western at 95c, and No. 3 do at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27. — BREADSTUFFS — Flour unchanged. Wheat less active; State and Western red, $1.94@1.97; amber, $2.00. Rye lower at 87c. Corn dull; new yellow, 59c. Oats dull; Western white, 49 @51c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $13.75@14.00. Lard held at 8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@14⅛c; refined, 21c.

WHISKEY—Firmer; 95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.89; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.85; No. 1 red, $1.80; No. 2, $1.73. Corn steady; high mixed, 38½c; low mixed, 38½c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 34½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.85@5.00, dividing on 200 lbs.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 brls. Wheat, 5,000 bu. Corn, 40,000 bu. Oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls. Wheat, 4,000 bu. Corn, 3,000 bu. Oats, 4,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.75. Corn quiet; Bay of Quinte held at $1.08.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts small; demand good; extra, $7.25; double X, $7.50; treble X, $8.25@9.25; family, $9.80@10.75. Corn quiet, at 65c. Oats dull at 50c.

BRAN—Firmer at $1.25.

HAY—Scarce and firmer; choice, $45.00@46.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair; new, $14.25; old, $13.25. Dry salt meats quiet at 4½c, 7¼@7½c. Bacon shoulders scarce at 5½c; no clear rib; clear dull at 8½@9c. Hams—Sugar cured dull at 14@15c. Lard quiet; tierce, 8½@8½c; keg, 9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Supply light; demand fair; inferior, 5@5½c; common, 6½@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8c; prime, 9½@9½c. Molasses—Light supply; demand good; common, 50c; centrifugal, 32@56c; fair to choice, 60@70c. Coffee firm at 17@20c.

WHISKEY—Scarce; Louisiana, 92c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10!

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the Trustees will give the Third

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

For the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of

$500,000

Currency, will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Grand Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets Only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10, halves $5, and quarters $2.50. Sales have already progressed with vastly greater rapidity than at either of the previous concerts, and give undoubted assurance that the drawing will take place promptly as advertised. Buyers are therefore advised that there can be no opportunity afforded to secure particular numbers, unless orders are received immediately.

The object of this Third Gift Concert is the enlargement and endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the Concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State.

Full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme, are now published in a circular, which will be furnished free to any who apply.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the Trustees to Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS & DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Orders for tickets or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky., Agent Public Library Ky.

For tickets or information apply to F. I. Dibble & Co., Western Supply, 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago, or L. Manasse, optician, at Sherman House; Phillips & Hanna, 927 State-st. and 834 Wabash-av.; Horton & Brother, 637 West Lake-st.; P. V. Fitzpatrick, 853 State-st., or Tremont House, Chicago.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

THE ANDERSON STEAM HEATING CO.

Office and Sample Rooms, 107 Lake-st,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and dealers in Steam Heating Apparatus and Supplies. Are prepared to put in promptly the justly celebrated Anderson BASE BURNER AUTOMATIC STEAM HOUSE HEATER, which, for economy and effective working, is unequalled.

We are prepared to do promptly the piping of buildings, and furnish ALL KINDS OF STEAM RADIATION including plain and ornamental pipe stand Radiator and coils of all sizes.

We would call special attention to our INDIRECT RADIATOR for the introduction of pure moderately heated air into the apartments to be heated.

We also keep on hand and put up at short notice Heaters for the DISTRIBUTION OF HOT WATER THROUGH HOTELS, BATH-HOUSES, LAUNDRIES, &c., &c. Small steamers for mechanical and cooking purposes always on hand for immediate delivery. Samples may be seen and all information obtained by calling at our office as above.

Orders for Castings solicited and promptly executed.

JOHN ELLIS, Agent.

J. L. PLATT, President,
J. H. PIERCE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1873.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted

In a Wholesale Grocery House, Chicago. Long established and fine trade. A good business man, with $30,000 to $50,000 cash capital, can find an opportunity seldom met with. Call on, or address, with references, JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Manager of Tappan, McKillop & Co.'s Mercantile Agency.

WANTED,

For Chicago and vicinity, an experienced canvasser for subscriptions and advertisements for a first-class New York Daily Commercial Journal. A liberal arrangement made with an acceptable party. Address, with references, JOURNAL, New York Post Office, Box 3,308.

WANTED.

An agent for a Japan tea export firm. Thorough knowledge of the tea market and first-class connections desired; no objections if attending to other business besides the tea branch. Apply by letter, naming references, to Mr. H. HARRAS, Grammercy Park House, New York.

SAVINGS BANK.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. E. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres. W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST CO.

Savings Bank

135 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated Jan. 5, 1857.

Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $32,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Erroneous Idea About Paying State and County Taxes for 1871.

Many tax-payers who have not paid their STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR 1871, have formed a wrong opinion by the announcement in the daily papers that the Legislature had just passed an act extending the time for the payment of taxes, without stating to which year's State and County taxes the act referred to applies. The law just passed extends the time to Township Collectors for making their final settlement with the County Collector for taxes of 1872, from the 1st day of February to the 10th day of March, but it does not extend the time for payment of State and County taxes for 1871 an hour.

The delinquent lists for State and County taxes for 1871 have been filed by the several Township Collectors with the County Collector as the law directs, and the delinquent tax list was published in the Evening Post on the 4th of this month.

Application for judgment against the property on which the State and County taxes for 1871 remain unpaid will be made on the 3rd of next month.

All delinquents had better see to it and pay their taxes for 1871 at once. I publish this for the information of those most interested, so that if any one finds a judgment against his lots, or a tax sale, he cannot have the plea of ignorance.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

NOTICE.

We beg to state that certain parties, imitators of our Tea Check system, have no authority or consent to exchange our Tea Checks. Our Checks are only exchangeable at our establishments. Branch 251 Blue Island-av. and 488 West Twelfth-st., also 26 Blue Island-av. CHICAGO TEA COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

NEW HAMS! NEW HAMS!

We are now prepared to supply the trade with our well-known "Reynolds" brand of

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

Tender, sweet, and appetizing. Only need a trial to prove their superior qualities.

REYNOLDS & ELY, Peoria, Ill.

N. B.—The brand is on every ham.

FOR SALE,

An A No. 1 BRICK YARD, in complete running order, with steam power, and capacity for making one hundred and twenty thousand per day. Or an interest will be sold to a capable man. B. PHILPOT, Room 5, Exchange Building, 116 Washington-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 12 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

D. A. GAGE, President.
J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., Secretary.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

HOME AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS,

Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

OUR NEW EIGHT-PAGE FORM,

Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found more satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

THE HANDSOMEST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE are the daily proof that the business and general public accord it the

FIRST PLACE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE TRI-WEEKLY

Is in great favor with readers at a distance and in localities not reached by daily mails, presenting in one compact sheet the substance of two days' issues.

THE WEEKLY

Is now one of the largest weekly editions issued west of New York, a very handsome eight-page sheet, with fifty-six columns of matter, expressly selected and made up for this issue with a choice variety of

ORIGINAL LITERARY, ART, AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

It will continue in every respect to be made a Western Family Journal, equal in

LITERARY EXCELLENCE

To any published in this country, while its careful collation of the news of the daily editions constitute it an unsurpassed compendium of the

FRESHEST TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Among the writers on home themes the contributions of RURAL will hold their place and increase the wide reputation already enjoyed by this best of all writers on

"FARM AND GARDEN."

For years welcome in a multitude of Western homes. We shall furnish also a large variety of articles on socia topics.

LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, COMMERCE,

GENERAL CULTURE, AND THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY all made more prominent features of THE WEEKLY than heretofore. Tales and sketches, original and selected, will be furnished in each number.

Attention is drawn to the fact that by the terms presented below, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will bring to the country fireside and the farmer's home

READING FOR ALL CLASSES,

Reaching in amount each year the bulk of many volumes, from the best writers, with variety and fulness,

THE BEST THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE,

At a price which make it not only the best but

THE CHEAPEST OF READING MATTER,

Within the reach of the humblest home, and worthy a place in the best.

THE WEEKLY

is offered at the following prices:

Single copies, one year	$ 2.00
5 copies, one year	7.50
10 copies, one year	12.00
20 copies, one year	20.00
50 copies, one year	45.00

THE DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of the year at the same rate.

Single subscriptions may be added at club rates after club is formed.

Postmasters may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk,

Address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

While the money markets in the East have been growing easier, the Chicago market for commercial accommodation has, if anything, been growing tighter, or, rather, the necessities of Chicago merchants have become more pressing. This is nothing more than might be expected as the effect of the interruption to trade during the last few weeks from the inclement, stormy weather, which has not only prevented the marketing of products, but has prevented country merchants from coming to the city, and also made a large falling off in the retail trade of the city. The embargo on transportation to the East also becomes more and more oppressive, and prevents dealers from shipping and realizing on what they have bought, which, of course, has a serious effect to absorb the funds of banks in products held here. Curiously enough there is more money offered for long loans on real estate than there was a few weeks ago, and, as there is a good deal of capital waiting for such investment, it is offered for demand and short time loans on gilt-edged collaterals at 10 to 12 per cent per annum. But the difficulty in the money market is to sell business paper in the open market, or get it discounted at the banks. The entire mercantile department of trade has had a very unfavorable month, and it will take at least two or three weeks of active trade in the sale of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, groceries, etc., etc., before the merchants will be able to catch up with the indebtedness that has matured while they have had but little trade.

New York exchange was quotable at 75c to 80c per $1,000 discount to-day.

U. S. BONDS AND THE SYNDICATE.

The following were the comparative prices of gold and U. S. bonds on Jan. 13 and Jan. 27:

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 27.
Gold	112¾	114
1881s	115⅜	118⅛
1862s	113⅞	115⅛
1864s	113⅝	115⅛
1865s	114⅛	116⅛
1865s, new	113⅞	115⅛
1867s	114⅛	116⅛
10-40s	113⅛	115⅝
Currency 6s	111⅛	114⅛
New 5s	110⅜	115

The foregoing shows that the advance in the currency price of United States bonds during the last two weeks has been mainly due to the advance in the price of gold, though in the case of the 1881s and the currency 6s the advance has been ⅝ and ⅝ of one per cent more than in the price of gold. It will be seen, however, that the new 5 per cents, which were quoted on Jan. 13 at 110⅝, equal to 98⅛ in gold, are now quoted at 115 in currency or equal to nearly 101 in gold. This rise, it is understood, is artificial, and is the result of the manipulations of the Syndicate, who find it best to put up the price of the new 5 per cents now on the market in order to make a market for the $300,000,000 more to come out in their new scheme. Our 10-40s, with accrued interest since Sept. 1, 1872, are now quoted at 115⅝ in currency, or equal to 101⅛ in gold, but deducting the 2⅛ of gold interest accrued, it leaves the price of the bond 98⅛, or 2⅛ less than the present artificial price of the new 5 per cents. People who buy bonds will be pretty sure to figure this out before they give nearly 3 per cent more for the new 5s than for the 10-40s which bear the same interest, and are in every respect as good a bond, except that the interest is payable semi-annually, instead of quarterly, as on the new bonds. But whatever may be the idea of the Syndicate in advancing the price of the new bonds temporarily now, it is pretty well understood that they do not expect to make their profit by selling them at the present premium, but out of the use of Government money. There are now $200,000,000 of the new 5 per cents out. Of these, $133,000,000 were marketed by the former Syndicate, nominally at about 99⅛, but really at 98⅛, as far as the Government was concerned, as the profit of the Syndicate on the $133,000,000 was near $2,000,000. Congress having failed to prohibit the Secretary from repeating the experiment, it can safely be assumed that the new Syndicate will make at least $5,000,000 out of their new job, and that the bonds will not net the Government any more than the others, say 98 to 99 in gold.

REPEALING THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Last week the views in all the Washington telegrams and letters were that the Senate would not follow the action of the House in repealing the whole of the Bankrupt law, but that as far as could be ascertained the sentiment of the Senate was in favor of a repeal of the involuntary bankruptcy clause. Later advices, however, seem to indicate a change of sentiment in the Senate, and, since partial repeal of the franking privilege, they seem disposed to make a clean sweep of the Bankrupt law also. The franking privilege has, of course, no legitimate connection with the Bankrupt law, but the thoughtless action of the Senate in this matter, which is likely to lead to some ridiculous complications in postal matters, seems to warrant the assumption that the Senate may act as heedlessly in this matter as in regard to the franking privilege. In fact, both Houses of Congress seem a good deal demoralized since the Credit Mobilier developments. The financial measures that have been introduced in the present Congress show that the most prominent men in both Houses have learned nothing since last winter, and that, on the whole, this Congress is controlled more by cliques, and is disposed to act more hastily than the last.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115	115⅛
5-20s of '64	114⅞	115⅛
5-20s of '65	116	116⅛
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116⅛	116⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116⅛	116⅝
10-40s	115⅛	115⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115	115⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97⅛
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109⅛-110⅛
Gold Exchange	....	113⅞
Gold and Gold Coupons	113⅛	113⅞

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Jan. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Vernon av, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Nov. 16, 1872; consideration, $6,250.

Lots 55 to 57, in Block 9, of Sampson & Greene's Addition, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $3,000.

Milwaukee av, s e of and near Wood st, s w f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $3,025.

Warren av, bet Rockwell and Staunton sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

West Harrison st, s e cor of Centre av, n f, Lots 13 and 14, dated Sept. 21, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Springer av, s of and near Fox st, s f, 48x126 ft, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $1,700.

Lot 35 in Seavern's w pt of Lot 5, in Block 25, in Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $500.

Lot 31 in same, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $500.

Lot 34 in same, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $500.

Hamilton av, between Ellen and Division sts, 25 ft to alley, dated June 24, 1872; consideration, $600.

Calumet av, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts, w f, 50x187 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $17,412.

Noble st, between Cornell st and Chicago av, e f, 21x125 ft, dated Nov. 13, 1872; consideration, $800.

Lot 14, in Block 10, of Morton's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $700.

Lot 31, in same, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $600.

Rose st, between Cornell st and Chicago av, w f, 21x125 ft, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $700.

Twenty-first st, 225 ft w of Robey st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $750.

Clybourn av, 266 8-10 ft n w of Webster av, n e f, 25x120 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $800.

Lot 89, of n part of Block 20, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,100.

Butterfield st, 63 ft s of Eighteenth st, e f, 25 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $3,000.

Le Moyne st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f, Lots 47 and 48, dated April 10, 1872; consideration, $1,700.

Lots 1 to 7, in Block 3, of Travers' Subdivision, in s ¼ of Sec. 23, 39, 13, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 17, in Block 38, in Carpenter's Addition, dated June 1, 1868; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 18, of Waite's Lots 6 and 7, in Block 1, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $700.

Lot 23, in Block 41, in Ogden's Addition, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $1,100.

Twenty-eighth st, s e cor of Hanover st, Lot 14, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $1,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

E ¼ Lot 19 (except east 50 feet) in Assessor's s w ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 6 in Atkinson's Block 3 of Busby's s ½ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Jan. 10, 1873; consideration, $9,250.

Lot 5 in Block 75 of Hoyt's Subdivision in n e ¼ of Sec. 14, 38, 14, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $2,250.

Lot 8 in Block 2 of Nichols & McKindley's Subdivision of Lot 9, west of railroad, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated April 23, 1872; consideration, $450.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	3,251	4,345	3,312	4,388
Wheat, bu	14,780	4,945	2,832	1,118
Corn, bu	8,595	91,550	2,246	26,110
Oats, bu	2,180	14,398	3,177	15,862
Rye, bu	1,635	3,025	400	1,122
Barley, bu	5,600	4,330	....	6,680
Grass Seed, lbs	6,480	132,354	5,615	132,209
Flax Seed, lbs	1,070	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	18,655	31,350	1,051	15,270
Cured Meats, lbs	64,000	106,270	614,530	2620,241
Beef, brls	....	2,050	53	65
Pork, brls	....	110	57	366
Lard, lbs	19,330	353,611	644,400	243,295
Tallow, lbs	1,760	29,110	....	....
Butter, lbs	11,140	37,004	5,070	33,180
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,954	4,845	1,843	2,438
Live Hogs, No.	20,906	5,391	3,459	3,986
Cattle, No.	1,322	707	1,167	2,159
Sheep, No.	3,135	1,276	1,392	4,628
Hides, lbs	38,445	143,265	78,926	128,780
Highwines, brls	163	300	245	500
Wool, lbs	16,450	27,595	6,000	268,000
Potatoes, bu	....	675	27	....
Lumber, m	279	732	144	582
Shingles, m	160	....	80	363
Lath, m	....	72	....	25
Salt, brls	75	350	191	1,018

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 9,909 bu wheat, 5,054 bu corn, 1,779 bu oats, 602 bu rye, 3,409 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 17 cars wheat, 148 cars corn, 16 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 10 cars barley. Total, 196 cars, or 80,000 bu.

The proposed changes in the Railroad and Warehouse law were the topics of much discussion on 'Change to-day; but, as usual, the disputants were as far apart as ever. But there are some points on which there is scarcely any disagreement. The chief among these are, that some way should be devised for distinguishing between the receipts of grain of successive crops, and that parties who feel themselves aggrieved by the action of the Inspectors should be able to apply to some person or persons for redress. If there have been no complaints made during the past two years it is because complaint was thought to be useless.

The leading produce markets were rather slow to-day, and a shade lower on the general average of prices. Receipts continue to be light, and the shipping difficulty is as bad as ever, it being next to impossible to obtain cars on new orders. In consequence of this several recent purchases for shipment have been thrown up.

There was rather more inquiry for staple and fancy groceries than on the closing days of last week, and the general market again exhibited a firm tone. The only weakness evinced was in raw sugars, in which a ⅛c decline is noted. Coffees and rice were strong, with something of an upward tendency. Soda and saleratus have advanced. Soaps, spices, candles, and teas were also quoted firm. Dry goods continue dull. Some of our jobbers report a slight improvement in the demand, but the general market is devoid of animation, and prices are not subjected to any material fluctuation. Butter was in fair request at very full prices. In addition to local requirements, there was considerable inquiry on New York and Boston accounts, and all desirable grades were firmly held. Bagging remains quiet and unchanged. Cheese is firm at the slight advance noted at the close of last week. The tendency in fine goods is still upward. Coal met with only a fair demand and was steady at former quotations. There was no change in the hide and leather markets. Fair activity prevailed and the quoted prices were thoroughly sustained. Hay was quiet. The late snow storm has caused a diminished supply of loose descriptions, and arrivals of pressed hay were also small, but in the absence of anything like an active demand, rates were without material advance. The oil trade was reported quiet and prices were firm at 23c for carbon; at 72c for extra lard; 88@93c for linseed, and at 74c for turpentine. Wood was dull.

The demand for lumber continues light, and chiefly for the common grades of building lumber; prices are steady. Brick, lime, &c., are dull and inactive. Iron and steel were in moderate demand. Metals and tinner's stock remain quiet, although dealers report rather more inquiry on mail order account; and a better feeling pervades the market. Wool and broom corn were quiet and unchanged. Hops were in light request and firm. Timothy seed was active and firm, there being a good Eastern demand; prime seed sold at $3.50. Clover was in good request at $5.00@5.40; Hungarian at $1.00@1.20; and millet at 80c for prime. Poultry was in fair demand and firm, owing to the meagre offerings. Grouse and quail met with fair inquiry, and ruled steady at Saturday's prices. Venison, buffalo, and antelope were plenty and dull. Eggs were in demand and firm at 30@33c. Green fruits met with a moderate local demand. Packer's descriptions of cooperage were in good request, and steady at $1.25@1.30 for pork barrels, and $1.70@1.75 for tierces. Other descriptions were quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were dull and nominally easier, closing with 88c bid, and 88½c asked. The market was quoted strong early, with offerings scarce; but it transpired later that there were no orders on the Board, and the market was weak.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand, but a shade easier, buyers not being numerous to put up prices by competition; as shippers are obliged to operate slowly, owing to the difficulty of sending their purchases Eastward. Heavy lots sold at $4.55@4.60 per 100 lbs, chiefly at $4.55; and light at $4.80@4.87½, closing at $4.85. Sales were reported of 220 head at $4.87½; 309 at $4.85; 374 at $4.80; 120 at $4.75; 311 at $4.70; 60 at $4.62½; 209 at $4.60; 110 at $4.57½, 759 at $4.55; 4 at $4.50, 267 dividing on 200 lbs at $4.60@4.85, 120 do at $4.55@4.85; 144 do at $4.55@4.80. Total, 3,007.

Provisions were dull, with little change in prices. The firmer feeling in live hogs caused holders of product to talk early about obtaining higher prices; but they could not command it. They were stiff in regard to ordinary sales where they had no guarantee that the property would be removed and paid for within a month; but buyers who could take hold at once could undoubtedly have obtained liberal concessions. And just there is the rub. Transportation cannot be obtained, and some parties who have bought heretofore, are asking to be allowed to throw up the contracts, as they despair of being able to take the product away. Mess pork was a shade easier for present, and strong for March or April delivery. Lard was a shade easier all round, but moderately active. Meats were quiet and steady. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.95@12.00; do seller February, $12.05@12.12½; do seller March, $12.25@12.30; do seller April, $12.45@12.47½; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.37½@7.40; do seller February, $7.40@7.42½; do seller March, $7.60@7.65; do seller April, $7.75@7.80. Green hams at 8c for 16-lb averages, and 7⅝c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅜c; do rough sides, 5⅛@5⅜c; do short ribs, 5⅝@5⅜c; do short clear, 5⅝@5⅞c; dry salted meats quotable at 4c for shoulders; 5⅝@6c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller February, quoted at 4⅜c. English meats for delivery in February, 6c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6½c for short clear; 8⅝@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $12.00; 1,500 brls do seller March at $12.30; 300 tcs lard at $7.40; 1,500 tcs do at $7.37½; 500 tcs do seller March at $7.62½; 50 tcs choice lard at $7.62½ cash; 20,000 lbs light green shoulders at 3⅜c; 750 boxes short ribs at 6⅛c; 500 boxes short clear, part seller February, at 6⅛c; 500 boxes long and short clear, seller February, at 6⅜c; 50,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 8⅛c; 20,000 lbs do at 8⅜c; 3,600 pcs do (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 1,800 pcs do, run of the house, at 7⅝c; 40,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6⅞c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9½c.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes returns of hog packing from a number of country points, as follows:

State.	No.	To date.	Total estim'd for season.	Total last season.
Ohio	33	145,120	181,534	139,291
Indiana	37	480,292	512,780	483,413
Illinois	19	140,214	163,325	182,850
Iowa	11	113,676	151,800	123,174
Missouri	7	163,986	192,536	125,146
Kansas	2	17,000	20,000	23,610
Wisconsin	2	169,758	276,700	317,000
Minnesota	2	12,000	21,000	21,000
Kentucky	5	17,980	19,150	25,000
Tennessee	7	31,800	32,300	38,720
Nebraska	1	1,200	1,400	1,835
Total			2,383,296	2,357,827

Estimated increase, 5 per cent; adding increase on weight of 5 per cent, gives country packing equal to 2,509,296 hogs of the weight of last season. The total packing of the West last year was 4,831,558, and the ratio of increase gives estimate for this winter of 5,400,000 hogs.

Flour was in somewhat better demand, chiefly for good spring extras, on order account; the local inquiry was light. Former prices were firmly maintained, notwithstanding the decline in wheat, as stocks are small, and Eastern markets are sustained by the fact of a light supply. Bran was strong. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.00; 100 brls do (Oriental) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.87½; 500 brls do spotless at $6.50; 1,000 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.60; 100 brls rye on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat at $7.15. Total, 2,125 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $12.00 on track; 10 tons mill feed at $13.00; 10 tons do at $12.50 on track.

Wheat was less active, and ⅛@1c lower, receding early, principally under the prospect of fine weather and increased receipts, and thenceforward ruled steady. Liverpool was quoted dull, but steady, and New York was firm and quiet. There are plenty of shipping orders here for small lots of wheat, but shipments ordered two or three weeks ago are still unforwarded, and there is little show for new business. Hence the cash market is a dragging one; and speculative buying is repressed by the prospect of having to keep here, till the opening of navigation, nearly all of the wheat that is now accumulating, at country depots waiting to be moved in. Seller February opened at $1.25⅛, declined to $1.24⅛, advanced to $1.25, and closed at $1.24⅞. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold slowly at $1.24@1.24⅛, closing at about $1.24⅛. Seller March sold at $1.27@1.28, closing at $1.27⅛. No. 1 spring was quiet but strong; generally held at $1.32½@1.33, with $1.31 bid for regular, and $1.32 for fresh receipts. No. 3 spring was dull at $1.11⅛@1.11½, and rejected dull at 99c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.32; 400 bu do at $1.31½; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24⅛; 28,800 bu do at $1.24⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 3,200 bu do at $1.24; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11½; 4,400 bu do at $1.11⅛; 400 bu rejected at 99c. Total, 50,800 bu.

Corn was dull and ⅛@¼c lower, though reported firm in New York, and unchanged in Liverpool, while our receipts were light. The weakness was due to fears of that which is to come, now that the railroad tracks are cleared, and the heavens have dispensed such a copious snowfall that there would seem to be no more left to come down at present. The market opened with a show of strength, but very little doing, and soon fell off in the absence of buyers, neither cash lots nor options being wanted. Seller February opened at 30⅛c, and declined to 30⅝c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30⅛@30⅝c; seller March at 31⅛@31⅛c; seller April at 31⅛@31⅝c; seller May at 36⅛@36⅛c; and seller June at 37⅛@37½c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 29,800 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 36,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 27⅛c; 1,600 bu ear at 35c delivered; 800 bu do at 35c on track. Total, 70,600 bu.

Oats were firm, but very quiet, at the outside quotations of Saturday, being reported stronger and scarce in New York. The only cash sale was of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 25½c. Seller February sold at 25⅝c, and settlements of that option were made at 24½@24⅞c. Seller March was quoted at 26⅛@26⅜c, seller April at 26⅞@27c, and seller May at 29⅛@30c. Rejected was firm, with 22⅛c bid.

Rye was quiet and steady at Saturday's quotations, transactions being equally light with the offerings. Cash sales were restricted to 2,400 bu No. 2 at 63⅛c, and 400 bu do at 63c.

Barley was quiet, but strong at an advance of 1@2c, owing to reported smallness of stocks in many parts of the country. No. 2 sold early at 79c, and later at 80c. Seller February sold early at 78½c, and seller March at 80c. No. 3 was wanted at 64@65c, outside of the Rock Island Elevator, the receipts in which were dull at 60@61c. Rejected was firm at 55@55½c, outside the Rock Island. Some people who hold receipts for barley in the Rock Island Elevators, which they bought in good faith, at full prices, are asking the question whether it will not be possible to recover damages for the depreciation in price from the party or parties to whom that depreciation is due. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 80c; 2,000 bu do at 79c; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 64c; 2,000 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu rejected at 55½c; 5,200 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 95c; 400 bu do at 90c; 800 bu do at 87c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c, all on track; 4,000 bu do at 95c, delivered. Total, 21,600 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on New York canals, Jan. 18, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,056,295	4,379,586	1,276,716	541,039
Albany	8,100	19,000	92,000	250,000
Buffalo	302,600	223,558	55,298	206,686
*Chicago	1,400,741	2,705,953	1,053,533	339,491
Milwaukee	998,000	38,000	190,000	92,000
Duluth	77,490	....	....	....
Toledo	368,270	312,491	170,609	11,832
Detroit	161,018	51,043	46,675	24,323
*Oswego	250,000	200,000	2,000	150,000
St. Louis	466,901	84,351	111,141	56,648
Boston	17,291	56,689	57,180	100,326
Toronto	130,400	2,830	4,819	56,804
Montreal	142,130	285,366	56,244	2,677
*Philadelphia	95,000	250,000	115,000	15,000
*Baltimore	110,000	117,122	45,000	....
Rail shipments	137,841	227,953	215,792	79,866
On N. Y. canals	52,120	164,457	85,300	76,138
Total—				
Jan. 18, '73	5,757,219	9,223,814	3,587,027	1,811,992
Jan. 11, '73	5,687,820	9,333,018	3,686,879	2,266,535
Jan. 4, '73	5,638,267	9,394,519	3,534,719	2,216,563
Dec. 28, '72	6,348,973	9,585,399	3,114,084	2,268,865
Dec. 21, '72	6,688,313	9,267,567	3,570,769	2,535,739
Jan. 20, '72	10,966,172	9,418,348	6,658,775	2,105,523

*Estimated.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* gives an exhaustive resume of the breadstuff trade of New York during the year 1872, from which we extract the following footings:

FLOUR.	1872.	1871.
Receipts, brls	3,047,907	3,579,859
Exports, brls	1,300,792	1,618,814
Receipts at Western ports	4,812,807	5,308,117
Shipments at Western ports	4,716,011	4,518,430
Consumption at New York	2,074,143	
WHEAT.		
Receipts, bu	16,238,433	26,794,864
Exports, bu	13,299,320	22,027,443
Average price, N. Y.	$1.61½	1.52⅜
Receipts at Western ports	40,274,042	49,078,074

The competitors for supplying the United Kingdom with wheat will be indicated by the following table of imports into that country, with their sources of supply, viz.:

Import from—	Year ended Dec. 31, '70. Cwts.	Year ended Dec. 31, '71. Cwts.
Russia	10,269,198	15,629,435
Germany	327,919	130,370
Denmark	3,348,244	3,049,041
France	253,644	134,841
Hungary, etc	60,472	239,147
Turkey	489,421	1,418,886
Egypt	104,950	384,396
United States America	12,371,922	13,405,037
British North America	591,337	549,529
Chili	2,838,361	3,279,264
Other countries	237,971	687,690
Total	30,901,229	39,467,648

The annual requirements of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for wheat, including home-grown wheat and foreign wheat flour included and reckoned as wheat, are, with the present population, about 22,000,000 quarters, or 176,000,000 bushels, per annum. The average home production of wheat in the United Kingdom, less seed, was, for the sixteen years ended with 1869, 12,706,786 quarters. The average imports, less exports, 6,375,272 quarters. The average amount of wheat available for consumption, including home-grown and foreign, was 19,082,057 quarters. The average population was 28,836,816. From 1852 to 1869, there was an increase of about 3,000,000 in the population, or about 11 per cent in sixteen years. The average supply per capita was, for this period of sixteen years, three and a half bushels for home grown wheat, and one and eight-tenths bushels from imports. With the failure of the potatoe crop and the increased population the annual requirements are now placed at twenty-two million quarters of wheat per annum, exclusive of seed.

The wheat product of the United States was estimated, in 1871, at 230,000,000 bushels, and 1872, at 240,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1870 was 235,884,700 bushels. The average in previous years was about 210,000,000 bushels.

Stocks of wheat in granary at the principal points in the United States and Canada at the close of each of the years named:

	1869. Bu.	1870. Bu.	1871. Bu.	1872. Bu.
New York	4,386,831	3,972,755	4,150,675	1,976,956
Albany	....	30,000	23,700	4,000
Buffalo	807,126	875,273	673,000	423,775
Chicago	2,747,145	2,386,156	1,287,773	1,019,855
Milwaukee	1,682,645	1,763,000	1,340,000	609,000
Toledo	374,600	285,000	390,980	232,687
Detroit	50,786	78,283	52,671	96,601
St. Louis	422,115	329,746	467,535	339,773
Oswego	746,129	807,714	736,582	518,231
Boston	352	26,052	13,935	16,904
Philadelphia	182,200	268,916	345,800	110,150
Baltimore	541,980	225,000	150,000	150,000
Toronto	42,455	61,128	27,469	53,233
Montreal	519,536	448,581	831,095	228,300
Total	12,177,069	10,873,324	10,892,275	6,034,650

CORN.	1872.	1871.
Receipts, bu	40,809,939	26,816,086
Exports, bu	25,652,656	12,318,637
Average price, New York	67⅛c	75 5-6c

The corn product in the United States has been reported to be about as follows:

Crop of 1872, bu	1,150,000,000
Crop of 1871, bu	1,100,000,000
Crop of 1870, bu	1,094,255,000
Crop of 1869, bu	874,320,000

The sources of supply of Great Britain, for Indian corn, for the under-mentioned years have been as follows:

	1867. Cwts.	1868. Cwts.	1869. Cwts.
Russia	247,460	654,381	604,618
Wallachia	167,316	1,113,523	1,974,826
Turkey	923,852	2,913,608	9,033,781
Egypt	212,968	537,765	10,856
United States	4,799,385	4,009,770	1,354,844
*Other countries	2,252,628	2,243,718	4,685,178
Total	8,550,329	11,472,226	17,664,116
Total bu	17,100,858	22,944,452	35,328,236

*In other countries are embraced Algeria, the Azores, Sardinia, Tuscany, Austrian ports, Papal States, the two Sicilies, Greece, Morocco, Ionian Islands, Tripoli, Tunis, Malta, and Gozo.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ent. for cons'm	$170,730,863	$207,307,246	$192,958,412
Ent. for ware'g	118,888,015	142,348,150	172,124,040
Free goods	13,716,800	28,878,294	57,429,020
Specie and bullion	11,864,644	6,348,608	5,594,208
Tot. ent. at port	$315,200,022	$384,862,300	$432,106,686
Withdrawn from warehouse	$111,689,983	$125,861,365	$154,073,905

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods	$109,498,523	$132,480,777	$138,577,445
General mdze	193,836,855	246,032,915	287,935,033
Specie	11,864,644	6,348,608	5,594,208
Total imports	$315,200,022	$384,862,300	$432,106,686

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR TEN YEARS.

Year.	Dutiable.	Free goods.	Specie.	Total.
1863	$174,521,766	$11,567,000	$1,525,811	$187,614,577
1864	204,128,236	11,731,900	2,265,622	218,125,760
1865	212,208,301	10,410,837	2,193,281	224,742,419
1866	284,033,567	13,001,588	9,578,029	306,613,184
1867	238,297,965	11,044,181	3,306,339	252,648,475
1868	232,344,418	11,764,027	7,085,389	251,193,834
1869	275,779,976	14,789,235	15,788,462	306,357,673
1870	289,618,878	13,716,800	11,864,644	315,200,022
1871	349,635,398	28,878,294	6,348,608	384,862,300
1872	369,083,438	57,429,020	5,594,208	432,106,686

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Domestic produce	$185,740,061	$225,553,247	$225,475,887
Specie and bullion	58,191,475	63,855,546	71,959,241
Total exports	$254,137,208	$298,531,783	$308,818,738

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was dull and easier. No 2 spring sold at $1.24⅜@1.24⅝ seller February, closing at the inside, and $1.27⅛@1.28⅛ seller March. Corn and other grain were inactive, and nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.77@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Was without the slightest change. The inquiry is very light, and only for the better grades. The market is liberally supplied, particularly with the inferior qualities. We repeat quotations: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were in moderate local demand. The offerings of choice are light. Other grades are in ample supply. We again quote: Navies at $2.50@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market is very dull and no decided improvement is looked for until spring. We nominally quote: Stucco $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $3.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, 2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hinsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—A liberal business was transacted in this market to-day, both local and outside buyers operating with considerable freedom. The receipts were fair, and prices were steady all around, ranging as follows: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—Continues quiet and firm. Following are the prices current: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 33½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—In this department of trade there was fair activity for the season, and the firm feeling recently developed is still a feature of the market. There is no surplus stock in store, and, under a more active demand, certain lines of goods would, no doubt, advance. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.20
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.00
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.30
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.40
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.) qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@ 4.00

CHEESE—The movement in this staple was again fair, and the market exhibits a firm tone. The recent advance at the East makes holders firm in their views, and the present tendency of prices is strongly upwards: We quote New York factory, 13⅛@14½c; Ohio, factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—There was a moderate demand for the different varieties of coal, and prices were steady and uniform. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in good demand at $1.25@1.30 for pork barrels, and $1.70@1.75 for lard tierces. Other descriptions were in moderate request and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 2 cars and 1,000 pork barrels at $1.30; 250 do at $1.25; 1,300 lard tierces at $1.75; 203 do at $1.70.

EGGS—Were in fair local request and firm. The supply is rather light and fresh are held at 30@33c; pickled at 22@27c. Sales include 500 doz at 33c; 20 cases at 32@33c; 60 brls pickled at 27c; 20 cases do at 26c; 25 tubs at 25c.

FEATHERS—Were in good request. The offerings were fair, and prices were without material variation, as follows: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@35c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 11 sacks prime live geese at 66c; 2 sacks mixed at 40c.

FISH—There was considerable doing in this market, and prices were generally well sustained. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The fruit trade remains dull, with only slight variation in prices. We quote: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9⅛@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 5⅛@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8⅛@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5⅛@6c; Michigan, 6⅛@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6⅛@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—Prairie chickens and quail meet with a better inquiry; prices ruling steady. Buffalo, venison and antelope were in liberal supply and dull. We note sales of 65 doz prairie chickens (trapped) at $3.10; 135 doz do at $3.00; 23 doz quail at $1.20; 77 doz do at $1.15; 75 doz at $1.10.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate local demand. Car lots of apples are quotable at $3.00@3.25. We continue to quote: Apples at $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $6.00; Louisiana, do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per keg. Sales include 1 car apples at $3.00, on track; 100 brls do at $3.50@4.00; 250 brls do at $2.75@3.25, in lots from store; 10 brls choice cranberries at $10.50@11.75 per brl.

GROCERIES—Trade, though far from being active, was better than on the closing days of last week, and with more favorable weather, dealers are looking for continued improvement in the demand. Prices were generally firm, the only notable exception being raw sugars, in which there is a ⅛c decline. Soda and saleratus are firm at a ⅛c advance. Coffee, rice, syrups, spices, and soaps were also quoted firm. We revise our list as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7⅛@8⅛c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24⅛@25c; fancy Rio, 23⅛@24⅛c; choice do, 23⅛@23⅛c; prime Rio, 23@23⅛c; good do, 22⅛@22⅛c; common do, 20⅛@21c; Singapore, 23⅛@23⅛c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24⅛@24⅛c; do, prime, 23⅛@23⅛c; Maricaibo, 23@23⅛c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20⅛@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15⅛@16⅛c; do short weight, 14⅛@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8⅛@9⅛c; Rangoon, 7⅛@8c; Carolina, 9@9⅛c; Louisiana, 7⅛@8⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14⅛c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13@13⅛c; A, standard, 12⅛@12⅝c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12⅛c; B, 12@12⅛c; extra C, 11⅛@12c; C, No. 2, 11⅛@11⅛c; yellow C, 11@11⅛c; choice brown, 10⅛@11c; prime do, 10⅛@11⅛c; fair do, 10@10⅛c; choice molasses sugar, 10⅛@10⅛c; fair do, 9@9⅛c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10⅛@11c; do prime, 10⅛@10⅛c; do fair, 9⅛@10c; do common, 8⅛@9⅛c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22⅛@23⅛c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@8⅛c; German mottled, 7⅛@7⅛c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅛c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅛c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@4⅛c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅛c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9⅛@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5⅛@6c.

HAY—There was a good local demand for pressed hay to-day, as the late snow-storm has caused diminished receipts of loose on wagons. The shipping demand was also fair, but the outward movement was small, owing to a lack of cars. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain steady and firm. Local and Eastern tanners keep steady at work, and the daily arrivals are readily disposed of at the quotations. Prices range as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9⅛@10c; green frozen, 9@9⅛c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7⅛@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was in light request. There was a moderate amount of strained and inferior offerings. We again quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 12⅛@16c.

HOPS—There is very little trading at the moment. A few small orders are being received from brewers; but with this exception the market is quiet. We continue to quote: Western at 42@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues light, although, on the whole, improving. Iron is quotable firm at 4 8-10@5 8-10c rates, as follows:

Flat iron	4 8-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6⅛	@ 7⅛	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7⅛	rates
Russia iron		20c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11⅛	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12⅛c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11⅛	@12⅛c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—The leather market was without new features. The demand exhibits a steady increase, and a buoyant feeling still prevails. The latest estimates of losses by the Boston fire were as follows:

Hides	$ 350,000
Sole leather	1,250,000
Upper leather, including splits, etc	1,750,000
Calfskins	1,000,000
Sheepskins and linings	1,000,000
Morocco and goatskins	600,000
Boots and shoes	4,500,000
Findings, machinery, etc	800,000
Total	$11,250,000

We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@ 90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@ 80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 59 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was a moderate inquiry for the common grades of building lumber, but, as a rule, the market is quiet. Prices are without change. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.0
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.0
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	35.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is still quiet, but a better feeling prevails among dealers, and orders are coming in rather more freely from the interior. Prices are unchanged, and quotable as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10⅛c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11⅛c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7⅛c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—3 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11⅛c; 13 and 14, 12⅛c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The inquiry continues light and rates are steady as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Remain inactive. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @5.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—Carbon was firmer, in sympathy with Pittsburgh and Cleveland, though not materially higher. There was also a firm feeling in the market for lard and linseed oils, and in turpentine. Other descriptions ruled steady. We quote: Carbon, 23c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 75c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were quoted dull at former prices. We repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	22.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—Was in very fair demand. The market is only sparingly supplied, and good fresh chickens sell readily at $3.25@4.50 per doz. Turkeys are quotable at 10@13c; geese are dull at $6.00@8.50; ducks, $3.50@4.25. Sales include: 1,100 lbs turkeys at 13c; 1,600 lbs do at 12½c; 600 lbs at 12c; 320 lbs at 10@11c; 20 doz chickens at $4.25@4.50; 29 doz at $4.00; 20 doz poor at $3.25@3.50; 8 doz geese at $6.00@8.00; 5 doz ducks at $4.00@4.50.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. Car lots are quotable at 70c on track. Store lots at 75@85c; choice Michigan varieties at 90c.

SALT—Was in moderate request, at the prices quoted: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $3.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Remain quiet and unchanged. We again quote:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅛ by 5x9⅛	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	90c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Were in good demand and firm; timothy was active at $3.30@3.50 for fair to prime; and clover sold at $5.20@5.40 for ordinary; mammoth at $5.70@5.80; Hungarian at $1.00@1.20, and prime millet at 80c. Sales were reported of 744 bags prime timothy at $3.50; 200 bags do at $3.45; 33 bags good at $3.40; 75 bags at $3.35; 20 bags fair at $3.30; 41 bags prime clover at $5.40; 31 bags good at $5.35; 18 bags at $5.25; 6 bags at $5.20; 10 bags mammoth at $5.80; 3 bags do at $5.70; 75 bags choice Hungarian at $1.20; 40 bags prime at $1.10; 60 bags at $1.00; 30 bags prime millet at 80c.

TEAS—The demand for teas continues good and the market is firm, with a slight advance in certain grades. We now quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do, good, 65@75c; do, choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@55c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Met with a good demand, and was quoted steady at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was quiet and firm at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The wool market remains unchanged. Only a light order demand from manufacturers exists. The receipts are light. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,500. The market was very quiet during the forenoon, and only a small amount of stock changed hands. There was a fair turn-out of buyers, but there was little interest manifested either by local or outside operators, and the forenoon's sales were limited to some 500 head. Later in the day trade "picked up" a little, but there was no activity in the demand from any source, and, although the supply was moderate, former prices were no more than sustained. The Eastern markets are looking better,—and, unless the receipts should prove large, a more active and firmer market may reasonably be looked for to-morrow. Trains are now arriving and departing with some regularity, and the immediate future of the market promises favorably for sellers. Sales were at $2.50@4.50 for inferior to common, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to choice.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern sum mered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

HOGS—Received since Saturday 22,000. Notwithstanding the liberal arrivals, there was a firm tone to the market, and the larger portion of the transfers were at a slight advance on the closing prices of last week. Nothing sold under $3.80, and few under $3.90, while the bulk found buyers at $3.90@4.10. A few extra fetched $4.12½@4.15. Shippers did not do much in the way of purchases, but the packing demand proved about equal to the supply, the pens being well cleared at the close. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
123	219	$4.05	121	208	$4.15	50	323	$4.00
62	203	4.10	71	189	4.25	58	204	4.12½
87	398	4.05	43	185	4.15	56	270	3.90
57	189	4.10	52	382	4.05	53	210	3.90
81	310	3.90	64	173	4.10	117	418	4.10
82	348	4.00	45	186	4.05	104	283	4.00
28	179	3.90	57	255	3.90	113	278	4.00
42	204	4.05	100	290	3.90	218	251	4.00
62	215	4.05	75	200	4.10	213	262	4.00
47	307	3.90	54	283	4.00	89	121	3.85
52	114	4.00	44	353	4.10	60	166	4.00

SHEEP—The demand for good to choice mutton grades was active, but the poorer sorts was more or less neglected. In prices, no change was noticeable, the market ruling steady at about last week's quotations, or at $3.50@3.75 for poor to common, at $4.25@4.75 for medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to strictly choice.

A SERPENT'S DAINTY MEAL.

The Monster at His Semi-Monthly Repast—Two Rabbits Killed and Swallowed at a Meal—Some New Snake Stories.

From the New York Sun, Jan 20.

At the DeGroot House, Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, a large number of gentlemen gathered yesterday to witness the feeding of an African boa constrictor. The scene of the exhibition was back of the bar-room, and the crowd which witnessed the graceful yet deadly motions of the huge serpent well attested the interest taken in the matter. The reptile—about nine feet six inches in length—was confined in a box four feet long by three feet broad. The first rabbit was put into the box at 11:30. For about five minutes the quadruped seemed to be bewildered. At length his courage returned, and he hopped two or three times around the box, occasionally smelling of the serpent's body. The boa constrictor had paid very little attention to his visitor thus far, but now the rabbit, growing more familiar, ventured to nibble at the monster's scales. This irritated the snake, and he darted his head around in the direction of the intruder, missing him by an inch. The rabbit, still not comprehending what manner of companion he was housed with, skipped boldly up to the constrictor's very mouth, and began sniffing at its forked tongue. The serpent's head suddenly drew back about six inches, and, darting forward like lightning, the rabbit's face was seized and his head crushed like an egg shell. At the same instant four coils entwined the animal's wriggling body. The rabbit was dead. Then the first coil tightened, completely crushing the part of the rabbit's body beneath it; then that coil unwound, and the serpent's head drew back, pulling the newly crushed part into its smallest circumference. The prepared morsel No. 2 slowly disappeared into the monster's throat. Then the second coil went to work, and the same process was repeated until every coil but the last was unwound. This was kept tightly wound around the rabbit, until the process of swallowing had been so nearly completed that the part held by the last coil had to be released, in order to allow of its passage down the snake's throat; but even then the coils jealously followed the body to the mouth of the snake, as if fearful that their dead victim would escape them. As the body of the rabbit disappeared, leaving only the hind legs in sight (sticking out of the mouth of the snake like a pair of horns), the last coil unwound, and the constrictor straightened out his body as well as the limits of his cage would allow. All the upper part of the body was straightened, and the coil rendered necessary by the shortness of the box was formed by that portion nearest the tail. Then commenced one of the strangest and most disgusting movements of this strange feast. With a spasmodic twitching of its head and the upper part of its body the serpent contrived to press the rabbit inch by inch downward, and this process repeated four or five times eventually hid the rabbit's legs from sight, and seemed to give the constrictor vast relief. Then the muscles of the body began to expand and contract by turns, and the body of the rabbit (whose course could easily be marked by the distension of the serpent's body) was seen to move slowly but steadily toward the tail of the snake. This operation lasted but a few moments, and at its conclusion the monster showed by the darting of his forked tongue that he was ready for another victim.

When the boa constrictor was first seen moving uneasily about his cage, his head appeared to be about the size of a goose egg, but flat on top. When in the process of swallowing, however, his mouth was more than three times as large as his whole head had previously been, having expanded to receive the rabbit. It was subsequently ascertained that the boa constrictor, in his hurry to swallow this rabbit (which was a rather large one), had burst open the sides of his mouth for nearly half an inch at either side. Mr. Parks, his owner, says that when one of these animals is hungry it will attempt to swallow almost any animal which it can kill, although, no matter how hungry it may be, it will never eat food killed by any one else. The second rabbit was a wild and lively one, and made several tours of inspection around the serpent before he would condescend to notice it. Encouraged by indulgence the foolhardy innocent at length ventured on a close inspection of the constrictor's head, and met the fate of his predecessor. As he endeavored in his gentle way to lick the serpent's face the forked tongue was darted out at him, but the rabbit made a jump and escaped, only to be captured the next moment, his enemy catching him by the hind leg, and entwining himself around him in deadly coils. For fully five minutes both snake and rabbit lay motionless, but at length the former relaxed his coils slightly, designing to bring the head of his victim nearer to his mouth. The rabbit made one desperate effort for freedom, but as the snake still held his hind leg in a grip of iron it was useless, and in a moment he was again undergoing the pressure of the serpent's coils. After a long time this rabbit was also swallowed, and although two others were offered him, the serpent would eat no more.

The two rabbits form his food for two weeks. Sometimes he eats four or five at a meal, but probably the splitting of his mouth yesterday spoiled his appetite. The story told by naturalists that the boa constrictor having killed his victim beslimes him with saliva and then swallows him is disproved by the habits of this animal, as well as by the experience of Mr. Parks, his owner, an old and experienced snake tamer. All the saliva used is that generated by the contact of the food with the roof of the mouth. This Mr. Parks says is also the case with anacondas.

Two of Mr. Bergh's officers were present yesterday, but made no effort to stop the exhibition, although at its close they recommended that in future the serpent be fed in private, on the ground that public exhibitions of this kind have a demoralizing effect upon the witnesses, and cause the snake, in his surprise at being viewed by so many people, to needlessly prolong the agony of his victims.

Some years ago there was a boa constrictor in this city 19½ feet long, and over 3 feet in circumference at the largest point. He used to take a small hog and half a dozen rabbits at a meal. He was valued at $4,000.

Mr. Parks tells a story of a fight between an anaconda and a boa constrictor which lasted twenty-four hours and resulted in the death of the former.

Another of his yarns is of an adventure of H. R. Bruce in Van Amburgh's menagerie. On a journey it happened that all of the large snakes had to be put in one cage. One day Bruce went in to feed a snake with a rabbit, when another, an immense anaconda, made a spring for the rabbit, and missing it, fixed his fangs in Bruce's thumb. Before assistance arrived he had coiled himself around Bruce's body, and the efforts of three strong men were required to make him relax his too affectionate embrace.

—When a Kansas City girl, who was clerk in a candy store, learned she had fallen heir to $100,000 in England, she refused to attend customers, and perched herself on the counter and chewed gum-drops the rest of the day.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:10 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:13 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENNWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

THE LAW C[...]

What Constitutes [...] The Nellie [...]

Bankruptcy Matters—[...] Various Corp[...]

General Notes from [...] New Sui[...]

Arguments in the cele[...] appeal case, which involve[...] sought by the plaintiff, a de[...] stitutes a legal marriage in[...] was yesterday concluded, a[...] dence, affidavits, and other [...] ties that have accumulate[...] handed over to Judge Farw[...] his intention to dive into [...] ately, so as to give his op[...] possible. The counsel for [...] strenuous effort, on behal[...] to show that, where a [...] take each other to [...] wife, before living together, [...] a life of open and unconceal[...] bearing the name of the hu[...] cognized and introduced [...] which they were known [...] contract of civil marriage [...] He quoted from the celebr[...] the Second Brewster, which [...] ply sustained his position [...] this authority with various [...] show that the formality of [...] riage, which originated wit[...] made it one of the [...] binding parties to th[...] bringing up children in [...] necessary, but a mere stre[...] of habit that had lasted fo[...] ings in our country, in En[...] Scotland, were cited in plent[...] position, which the counsel [...] unshakeable. He then proc[...] the requirements of the la[...] been met. The woman had [...] oath, that the man now dead [...] riage before she went to live [...] was abundance of proo[...] been admitted as hi[...] as his wife, introduce[...] during his lifetime, and [...] went down to the grave he [...] her as his wife, and never b[...] discourage that belief. It w[...] that this had been disputed. [...] then, the family of the dead [...] proclaimed her everything th[...] wanted the property. This [...] argument.

For the other side, counse[...] thorities and language just a[...] ing that the contract clai[...] made by the parties wa[...] and that the Court must pron[...] nothing more than the mistre[...] dead—a question of consider[...] naively said, to a large propo[...] lation. The facts have been [...] public, that no further notice [...] essary until the Judge render[...]

BANKRUPTCY MA[...]

The petition of Governor [...] against the Lumberman's I[...] in bankruptcy, was yesterday [...] titioner waiving his right, an[...] mand of the Company in ful[...] chance for a dividend with ot[...]

Leave was yesterday given [...] Assignee in bankruptcy of H[...] sell the stock and fixtures, [...] 50 cents on the dollar, for cas[...] of this city, that being the m[...] made after diligent efforts to [...]

The petition for the adju[...] Francisco was yesterday ord[...] less objections are filed in te[...]

Leave was given to the Ma[...] sell the stock of Solomon [...] bankrupts.

GENERAL NOT[...]

The widow of a railroad [...] Holt, is being heard before [...] Porter's Court, in a claim aga[...] Insurance Company of New [...] under a life insurance policy [...] that the policy was issued up[...] tions. The particular mis[...] leged will only appear in the [...] but it is understood that they [...] ment that the applicant wa[...] whereas he was suffering fr[...] time he was insured, and in h[...] pation as that of a conducto[...] lowed the infinitely more dan[...] brakeman; wherefore the def[...] the contract is void.

In 1869, Jeremiah H. Bayl[...] changed Lot 19 in Block 3 o[...] Addition with Mrs. E. A. Mill[...] Lots 1 and 2 in Canal Tru[...] of Section 7, Township 39, [...] price paid as the difference [...] the sum of $50 for taxes [...] amount of which was unkno[...] the other parties interested [...] conveyance of Lots 1 and 2 t[...] all the taxes, about $130, w[...] the Circuit Court to declare a[...]

Charles Poutre yesterday [...] against the Chicago & Nor[...] Company for $10,000 damag[...] flicted by a locomotive of th[...] 11th of June, 1872, at the cor[...] Throop streets. The plainti[...] accident was solely owing to[...] the Company's servants, and [...] locomotive was being drive[...] speed allowed by the city ordi[...] it such speed to six miles per [...]

Eliza, the executrix of Joh[...] terday, filed a bill for the app[...] ceiver to the steam tug Ada [...] ancy against Daniel Boyle, f[...] ing Boyle to hold said propert[...] plainant, and James McQ[...] owner of the same, as assi[...] Hughes, and for an injun[...] Brooks in the further manage[...]

A second injunction against[...] yesterday, granted on the ap[...] Griffin, against cutting ice on [...] complainant in the Chicago R[...] tion differs from the others i[...] the months of January, Febr[...] 1873, as the time during which [...] operation.

George S. Bowen, the holde[...] note of the Riverside Impro[...] for $2,145, indorsed to him by [...] Davis & Co., and another of [...] by the payee, Stephen Wilke[...] menced suit against the Com[...] covery of the amounts due, w[...]

Motion for new trial in H. [...] the Michigan Central Railroad [...] recovery of the value of wool [...] at the time of trial, was yeste[...] Judge Blodgett, and judgmen[...] verdict for the defendant.

The Illinois Central Railroad [...] day commenced, in the Circu[...] ejectment from twenty-four [...] Hyde Park (in the northwest [...] of Section 13), against James [...]

Judge Rogers will call 49, [...] sive. Judge Porter 104 to 117 [...] 124, 126, 127, 128 and 129. Ju[...] mence the trial of 723, Crilley [...]

The trial of George Driver, [...] wife, will take place on the [...] Boyce trial now proceeding.

Attention is directed to a fi[...] column of the proceedings in [...] before Judge Williams, yeste[...]

George S. Bowen yesterday [...] assumpsit, damages $5,000, a[...] side Improvement Company.

John Pope yesterday comm[...] laying damages at $10,000, [...] Brothers Manufacturing Com[...]

Judge Gary yesterday divo[...] John Beiger.

NEW SUITS

THE UNITED STATES CIRC[...] National Bank of Chicago v. Ge[...] to restrain the collection of tax[...] Tappan; same.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT [...] executrix of the last will and te[...] Hughes, deceased, v. Danie[...] an accounting, and for a[...] master of the steam tug Ada [...] ing that Boyle be decreed [...] charged with a trust in favor of c[...]

THE LAW COURTS.

What Constitutes a Marriage---The Nellie Port Case.

Bankruptcy Matters---Actions Against Various Corporations.

General Notes from All the Courts---New Suits.

Arguments in the celebrated Nellie Port appeal case, which involves, besides the issue sought by the plaintiff, a definition of what constitutes a legal marriage in the United States, was yesterday concluded, and the mass of evidence, affidavits, and other papers, and authorities that have accumulated during the trial, handed over to Judge Farwell, who announced his intention to dive into the matter immediately, so as to give his opinion as promptly as possible. The counsel for the plaintiff made a strenuous effort, on behalf of his fair client, to show that, where a man and woman take each other to be husband and wife, before living together, and then commence a life of open and unconcealed union, the woman bearing the name of the husband, and being recognized and introduced within the circle in which they were known as man and wife, a contract of civil marriage has been completed. He quoted from the celebrated Nathan case, in the Second Brewster, which, he contended, amply sustained his position; and he supported this authority with various others, all tending to show that the formality of a ceremony in marriage, which originated with the clergy, who made it one of the chief means of binding parties to their church, and bringing up children in their faith, was not necessary, but a mere strengthened outgrowth of habit that had lasted for generations. Rulings in our country, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, were cited in plenty to establish this position, which the counsel declared was actually unshakeable. He then proceeded to show how the requirements of the law in this case had been fulfilled. The woman had declared, upon her oath, that the man now dead promised her marriage before she went to live with him, and there was abundance of proof that she had been admitted as his wife, treated as his wife, introduced as his wife, during his lifetime, and that when he went down to the grave he still acknowledged her as his wife, and never breathed a word to discourage that belief. It was not until he died that this had been disputed. Then, and not till then, the family of the dead man stepped in and proclaimed her everything that was vile. They wanted the property. This was the gist of the argument.

For the other side, counsel made use of authorities and language just as convincing, holding that the contract claimed to have been made by the parties was not sufficient and that the Court must pronounce the woman nothing more than the mistress of the man now dead---a question of considerable importance, he naively said, to a large proportion of our population. The facts have been so often laid before the public, that no further notice of this case is necessary until the Judge renders his opinion.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The petition of Governor Bross for set-off against the Lumberman's Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, was yesterday dismissed, the petitioner waiving his right, and paying the demand of the Company in full, and leaving his chance for a dividend with other creditors.

Leave was yesterday given to R. E. Jenkins, Assignee in bankruptcy of Harriet E. Collins, to sell the stock and fixtures, valued at $3,000, at 40 cents on the dollar, for cash, to Joseph Childs, of this city, that being the most favorable offer made after diligent efforts to do better.

The petition for the adjudication of Abram Francisco was yesterday ordered dismissed unless objections are filed in ten days.

Leave was given to the Marshall, yesterday, to sell the stock of Solomon Rothschild et al., bankrupts.

GENERAL NOTES.

The widow of a railroad brakeman, named Holt, is being heard before a jury in Judge Foster's Court, in a claim against the Home Life Insurance Company of New York for $3,000, under a life insurance policy. The defence is that the policy was issued upon false representations. The particular misrepresentations alleged will only appear in the course of the trial, but it is understood that they consist of a statement that the applicant was in good health, whereas he was suffering from disease at the time he was insured, and in his giving his occupation as that of a conductor whereas he followed the infinitely more dangerous, business of salesman; wherefore the defendants claim that the contract is void.

In 1869, Jeremiah H. Bayliss and others exchanged Lot 19 in Block 3 of Ashland's Second Addition with Mrs. D. A. Miller and husband for Lots 1 and 2 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, Township 39, deducting from the price paid as the difference between the values the sum of $50 for taxes then unpaid, the amount of which was unknown. Subsequently the other parties interested with Bayliss made a conveyance of Lots 1 and 2 to him, and he paid all the taxes, about $130, which he now prays the Circuit Court to declare a lien on Lot 19.

Charles Poutre yesterday commenced a suit against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for $10,000 damages for injuries inflicted by a locomotive of the Company on the 11th of June, 1872, at the corner of Halsted and Throop streets. The plaintiff claims that the accident was solely owing to the negligence of the Company's servants, and to the fact that the locomotive was being driven faster than the speed allowed by the city ordinances, which limit such speed to six miles per hour.

Eliza, the executrix of John M. Hughes, yesterday, filed a bill for the appointment of a Receiver of the steam tug Ada Allen, for accountancy against Daniel Boyle, for a decree directing Boyle to hold said property in trust for complainant, and James McQuirk, reversionary owner of the same, as assignee of John M. Hughes, and for an injunction restraining Brooks in the further management of the tug.

A second injunction against Piper & Co., was, yesterday, granted on the application of John Griffin, against cutting ice on the rights of the complainant in the Chicago River. The injunction differs from the others in that it specifies the months of January, February, and March, 1873, as the time during which it is to remain in operation.

George S. Bowen, the holder of a promissory note of the Riverside Improvement Company for $2,145, indorsed to him by the payee, John Davis & Co., and another of $1,472.25, indorsed by the payee, Stephen Wilkes, yesterday commenced suit against the Company for the recovery of the amounts due, with interest.

Motion for new trial in H. B. Lewis et al. v. the Michigan Central Railroad Company, for the recovery of the value of wool, already reported at the time of trial, was yesterday overruled by Judge Blodgett, and judgment given upon the verdict for the defendant.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company yesterday commenced, in the Circuit Court, a suit of ejectment from twenty-four acres of land in Hyde Park (in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 13), against James Purcell.

Judge Rogers will call 49, 50, 56 to 65 inclusive, Judge Porter 104 to 112, 116, 119, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128 and 129. Judge Tree will commence the trial of 723, Crilley v. Larned.

The trial of George Driver, for murder of his wife, will take place on the conclusion of the Pope trial now proceeding.

Attention is directed to a full report in another column of the proceedings in the Calumet Dam, before Judge Williams, yesterday.

George S. Bowen yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, damages $5,000, against the Riverside Improvement Company.

John Pope yesterday commenced suit in case, laying damages at $10,000, against the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company.

Judge Gary yesterday divorced Catherine and John Belger.

NEW SUITS.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT---Fourth National Bank of Chicago v. George Von Hollen; bill to restrain the collection of taxes.---Same v. John W. Logan; same.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT---Elias Hughes v. Daniel Boyle et al. and testament of John M. Hughes, deceased, v. Daniel Boyle; bill for accounting, and for a receiver in the case of the steam tug Ada Allen, and praying that Boyle be decreed to hold said tug in trust with a trust in favor of complainant and James McQuirk, and for their use and benefit, and that Boyle be decreed to convey said tug to James McQuirk the reversionary owner of the same, and Assignee of John M. Hughes deceased, and also praying for an injunction restraining defendant from managing the affairs of said tug.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.---5,649---J. K. Hall v. W. B. Rogers et al.; affidavit to redocket. 5,650---Ralph Emerson v. Alexander Roberts; petition to supply record of judgment of 13th December, 1858. 5,651---Same v. Same; same of 23d February, 1858. 5,652---Same v. Theodore Mulligan et al.; same of 6th September, 1860. 5,653---Jeremiah H. Bayliss v. E. A. Miller et al.; bill (see notes). 5,654---Rollin M. Welch v. E. H. Plummer; assumpsit, $500. 5,655---John Pope v. Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company; case $10,000. 5,656---James T. Dillingham v. Frank Mayer and J. A. Kirchner; assumpsit, $200. 5,657---Binns v. Peterson et al.; appeal. 5,658---Hickey et al. v. Martin; appeal. 5,659---George S. Brown v. Riverside Improvement Company; assumpsit, $5,000. 5,660---Illinois Central Railroad Company v. James Purcell, Hyde Park; affidavit on ejectment. Chicago, $500. 5,661---John Griffin v. Anson S. Piper, Seth Piper, and Thomas Piper; injunction to restrain from removing ice during January, February, and March, 1873. 5,662---W. E. Doggett, Henry D. Dassett, and B. Dassett Hills v. Joseph Gerson; assumpsit, $800. 5,663---Charles Schwartz v. George Raithel; ejectment from the west twenty feet of Lot 19, Block 64, in the original town of Chicago. 5,664---Patrick W. Dunne and John F. Scanlon v. the United States Express Company, Henry Kipp, and Granville M. Chase; petition for mechanic's lien on the Company's building, just west of Dearborn street. 5,665---Thompson v. O'Brien; appeal. 5,666---Tyler v. Lombard; same. 5,667---Loveland et al. v. Forrest et al.; same. 5,667---Adler v. Fowler et al.; same.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.---42,111---Ralph Emerson v. Wm. E. Orcott et al.; petition to reverse judgment of July, 1870. 42,112---Same v. Samuel Pierson et al.; same of May 29, 1863. 42,113---Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago v. W. D. & H. J. Fahlman; confession of judgment on a note of $1,400. 42,114---John A. Bartlett v. John McAllister and Robert Murry; petition to restore judgment of Feb. 27, 1871. 42,115---A. Eugene Moresley v. James D. Watson; affidavit for garnishment of Rod & Sherwin for a judgment of $153,81 and costs. 42,116---Wilson Scoppel v. Patrick English; petition to restore judgment of 29th October, 1870. 42,117---Lefler v. Carmichael; appeal. 42,118---Thomas J. Rayner & Co. v. Adams, Gibbs & Co.; assumpsit $1,500. 42,119---Allen & Mackey v. Joseph Hopson; case on contract $250. 42,120---Miller C. and H. Pomeroy Baldwin v. W. P. Larkin; assumpsit $300. 42,121---Hook's Smelting Company v. Frederick Burkhard; assumpsit $300. 42,122---Wm. McDermott v. Isaac Schreyer et al.; petition to supply record of judgment of 14th July, 1871. 42,123---Adler v. Boone; appeal.

MRS. SAM JONES.

She Returns from the Farmers' Convention---Reducing the Fare---A New Order of Things---A Rush of the Neighbors---Meeting of Our Club---The Epizootic---Freezing vs. Boiling Cider---The Fuel Question---A Model Wood-House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOME, Jan. 23, 1873.

Sam and me staid at Bloomington until Friday morning, and then started for home. Sam was delighted with the meeting, as he said he could now see his way out, and that way is

THROUGH THE CORN-FIELD.

A man in the next seat asked him how that was. "Why, easy enough. You see, when the railroads put down their freight-charges to 20 or 30 cents a bushel to the New England States, corn will be so cheap there that no farmer in that section can afford to grow it. We can make a good thing out of corn at 30 cents, and, if the freight is 20 cents, that makes 50 cents; so, in the end, this prairie country, that is so natural for corn, will have a monopoly of that grain. Then the railroads will have more corn to haul than they have now, and then they will have some things to haul back for us; for the things that may be produced the cheaper than they can be here will be produced there, and thus the railroad interest will be pleased. The South will grow cotton, sugar, and many minor crops, for they want to swap these things with us for corn, pork, beef, wool, and mutton. So, you see, this thing is going to produce

A DIVERSITY OF LABOR,

and the place best adapted to any particular crop will make a specialty of that crop. The farmers of Illinois will get their sweet potatoes south of the Ohio, and the people of the South will get their Irish potatoes from the North. These things will not happen, however, until the railroads make uniform charges, and adopt a lower freight-tariff. But I have no doubt that they will see that it is to their interest to do so."

Sam has had very little to say about those things, as he is not much of a talker, which, he says, is not necessary, as I talk enough for both of us; though, when he says that, I know it is one of his little jokes; but now he has been worked up to a pretty high pitch, and, when the meeting passed the resolution to have all the delegates

TENDER THE LEGAL FARE.

I thought that he was crazy, the way he clapped his hands and stamped. "Polly, said he, "we will do that." Do what? said I. "Just pay the fare as the Legislature has fixed it, and not what the railroads ask us." And he put off the train by the conductor? If you want a fuss with the conductor, I would advise you to postpone it to a time when your wife is comfortable at home. So Sam paid for the tickets at the depot. Well, when the conductor came along, he handed over the two tickets. Pretty soon the conductor came to two men, and one of them offered him some money. "Another half-dollar, if you please," said the conductor, very politely." No, sir; that is the legal fare," said the man. And then the other man paid the same, and told the conductor that they were delegates to the Farmers' Convention at Bloomington, and that a resolution had been passed to pay only the legal fare. The conductor did not say a word, but took the money and passed on. I felt a little sorry that I had advised Sam to get the tickets. If they do put down the fare in this way, I will let Sarah Ann go to Chicago, with Mary, where I promised to let her make a visit to Cousin Mary, next spring. It will cost a little more for the two of them; but, when the railroad company is reasonable, we should not mind, but let both girls go, as it would do them a great deal of good.

At the Convention, no one said anything about regulating the price of corn

WHEN IT GOES UP

to 80 cents or $1. I thought it was a good thing that the farmers could not combine to fix the price of farm-products, for some of them would set it pretty high.

A RUSH OF THE NEIGHBORS.

After we came home, all the neighbors came in to learn about the meeting, and Sam had to talk some. But I said to them, just subscribe for THE TRIBUNE, and you will get the whole proceedings, and the rest of the news for the whole year. And Jo Bronson got up and said, "I will do so, too." This saved me a great deal of talk, and they can read it to their wives at home; for not one of them thought to bring his wife over to hear the news, no more than if it was of no manner of interest to them. They all said that I should be elected delegate next time.

MEETING OF THE CLUB.

Last Monday night, our Club held a regular meeting, and the house was full, to hear the report. The two gentlemen who, I told you in my last letter, were delegates, first came forward and made a statement. Then they called on Sam, and he told them something more; and then they called on me. You see I had bought 10 copies of THE DAILY TRIBUNE for Thursday, and 10 for Friday, and the same for Saturday, that contained more than a dozen great long columns of the speeches and doings of the Convention. Just take those home and read them to your families, said I, and you will know more about it than I could tell you if I staid up all night talking to you; but, as you know that I am not a talking woman, I could not give you much information, at least in a systematic manner. And then Jo got 10 more to his list of the club of subscribers.

The Club voted to stick by the Bloomington Convention, and passed a resolution of thanks to the delegates, and to me for the extra copies of the papers, that had cost me $1.50, but that saved me more than $2 in talk,---for, as it was, I had a great many questions to answer, especially to the women who attend the Club meetings. One woman said she would no more think of going on the stage and being introduced to the President of the Convention than she would think of dying. But I heard her set the President of the Club if he thought the Club would object to send two women as delegates next time; and she added, "I suppose Mrs. Jones will go anyhow."

I have so many things to write about that I do not know which to take up first. But I will tell you something about

THE EPIZOOTIC.

Since the horses have got over it, we are all having it in the country. Both of my girls came home from school nearly down sick with it. It is just about like what we used to call the influenza,---a sort of bad cold, with sore throat, attended with headache, and in some cases the lungs are affected, and there is an ugly pain in the side. A gargle of salt water is one of the best things for the throat; and, for the head, an application of warm water, by using a common table-napkin, put on as hot as the patient can bear, changing it every few minutes until relief is effected. A tea made by steeping pine-leaves in water, and sweetened, is also a most excellent remedy, especially if the lungs are sore. Keep warm and out of the wind, and take as good care of yourself as you did of your horses, and the attack will be mild. If you have work to do, be careful not to work yourself into a perspiration. These simple remedies cost little, and will answer for all ordinary cases, and save the doctor's bill, and perhaps a long case of sickness. If all our doctors were conscientious, skilful physicians, I would not say a word; but they are too much in the habit of overdosing their patients, most generally to convince them that something must be done, and so they many times do more harm than good. As a general rule, some simple remedy at the beginning will save a long, painful illness; and, as a cold is the fertile cause of more serious disorders, we should be careful to look after it in time. Warm flannel under-clothing is of the first importance in order to preserve good health, in the changing temperatures of the autumn and spring.

JUST NOW THE FUEL QUESTION

is one that is exciting the attention of every farmer's wife, as it is one that very directly concerns her. I have called on nearly all of my neighbors this winter, for the good sleighings has made it quite pleasant to ride out, and I think it is a duty which we owe each other to make frequent calls. Dropping in for half-an-hour on a neighbor is a very agreeable way to pass the time. Yesterday afternoon we had calls from three of our neighbors, and I can assure you that these things are pleasant in the country. Mrs. Myers brought me over

A SAMPLE OF HER CIDER

that she had put up for making mince-pies. Just at the close of cider-making, she had a barrel of cider made for her use. It was made of nearly all sweet apples. The cask was left in the shed until it froze up so solid that the head began to bulge up considerably, when she had a hole bored through the wood and coating of ice, and the unfrozen cider drawn out, which was about two-thirds of the original quantity. This is much superior to boiled cider, and will keep equally well; besides, the process involves much less labor. I asked her if the ice that was left in the cask would not make vinegar if left in the cask through the summer, and she said, No; that there was little or no cider left in it, and it must be thrown out. It was just the same as though the heat had evaporated the water, and yet it is much better, for, when we boil cider to get rid of the excess of water, we evaporate some of the aromatic oils, and thus injure it for use. For this reason, the frozen cider is much superior.

We have a great deal of talk about the fuel question during these calls. Mr. Nichols had laid in his coal in August, at a cost of $34 the car-load of 10 tons. He had two car-loads. This he put in

A LARGE COAL-HOUSE,

that was as large as an old-fashioned wood-house. It had a good floor, and the coal was piled up very nicely; and in one end of the house was a large pile of cobs, and in the other kindling-wood, all split ready for use. There were five or six baskets for the cobs, and a shovel handy by, and another shovel for the coal. Mrs. Nichols says that, in baking, she uses a large quantity of dry cobs, as they heat the oven more uniformly, and flame passes around it, and they are always useful in starting the fire in the morning, or when one is in a hurry and cannot wait for the coal to heat up. At other times, the coal is the chief article of fuel. The same coal now costs $45 a car-load, so neighbor Nichols says the advance on at least one car of coal, which was $11, and this he gave to the boys to buy books with last week, and they sent to Chicago for them. This is the best arranged coal-house that I have seen, and I shall try and have Sam alter our coal-house, and make it as large as this one. Mrs. N. says they never get a surplus of fine coal; as the coal is shoveled from the floor, the fine coal is swept up clean, and serves a good purpose in the starting of the fire. An old ax is kept handy by, for breaking up the coal, and in this condition it is taken into the house for use.

I made up an extra half-barrel of

APPLE-SAUCE

for my neighbors, and they appreciate it most fully. I think few of them will make apple-butter this fall, as it is so much more labor than the apple-sauce.

You must excuse this letter, for I have had so many callers since I came home that I could not get things systematized, and they are a little mixed. Next week I shall be settled down into my old ways again. Respectfully yours,

MRS. SAM JONES.

---The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Union* shows that $12,405,000 of property in that city does not pay taxes, being exempt as "devoted to religious or charitable purposes;" and it says all this is private property, not owned by the City, State, or the General Government. It is controlled by individuals or by religious or charitable corporations. This property, if taxed at the rate of 3½ per cent, which is less than the average rate for this year, would yield $434,175 of revenue toward defraying the expenses of the city.

---It is a fact not generally known, perhaps, that the young State of Nevada legalizes gambling, and exacts a license from card-sharpers and swindlers. It is officially stated in a late State document that the Treasury of the State is annually enriched by about $15,000 from the granting of gamblers' licenses. Efforts are now being made for a reform in the matter by procuring legislation to make gambling illegal, and there is a strong probability of that result being attained.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST---ON THE 26TH, A NEW BUFFALO ROBE; a new horse-blanket, marked H. Newhall & Co.; a green skin cushion. A liberal reward will be paid to finder. H. NEWTON & CO.

LOST---PART OF AN EAR-RING, GREEN STONE and with grapes in seed pearls; double its value paid on returning it to 848 State-st., Long Dock.

LOST---IN GOING FROM LAKE-AV. TO BURNT District, a pocket-book containing small sum of money, etc. Finder please leave at 63 Lake-av. or Room 9, 216 Washington-st.

LOST---WHILE GOING FROM SEDGWICK TO Lincoln-ave., Chicago-av., Halsted, and West Indiana-sts., a gold neck-chain, and cross; the cross is inscribed, "Maggie Crawford." Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 753 Sedgwick-st.

LOST---CORAL BRANCH PIN WITH FORM OF a lady on centre; satisfactory reward will be paid by owner at 215 West Randolph-st.

LOST---SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE IN OR NEAR City or county collector's office, on LaSalle-st.; a liberal reward will be paid for the return; belongs to J. B. HERVEY, 42 South Taylor-st.

LOST---SATURDAY AFTERNOON, IN HOOLEY'S Opera House, a fur boa. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Tribune office.

FOUND---A PAIR OF RUNAWAY HORSES AND sleigh, on Halsted-st. The owner can find them at 702 North Union-st. OBIAH NEWTON.

STRAYED---FROM BARN ON HARRISON-ST., about 6 p. m., Sunday, a white horse; has two bar shoes and 5 boot on off fore foot, and is considerably marked with harness; return and be rewarded at 59 Bush House Island-av.

$10 REWARD---FOR THE RETURN OF THE ACcount book, in satchel, taken from 5:30 p. m. train at Central depot, Saturday. Address JOHN OILES, Am. Ex. Co., corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE---LEASE AND FURNITURE OF FOUR room cottage No. 57 Ellis Park. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE---STORE FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF tables, shelving, stoves, gas fixtures, &c., for sale. Apply at store No. 1 and 19 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE---CHEAP---A NICE LOT OF SHELVING, counters, and drawers, almost new; will be sold for one-third their cost. Room 4 Lind Block, corner Randolph and Market.

FOR SALE---A CIRCULAR COUNTER SUITABLE for bar, cigars, or lunch counter. Also, refrigerators and office desk. Basement, 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE---STABLE 50x125 FEET. POSSESSION on or before April 1; ground rent, $41 per month; to boarders and work for $5 horses. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE---WHOLESALE OR RETAIL---TENTS, flags, military equipments, all kinds of army and ammunition. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE---TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 62 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE---A FINE LUMBER SCHOONER, CApacity 180,000 feet. Apply to Captain, for price and terms apply to HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, No. 82 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE---A NEW INVENTION FOR MANufacturing a marketable article that pays over 500 per cent; small capital required. Address 19 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE---OR EXCHANGE---FOR REAL ESTate, Propeller Hilton, capacity 175 m feet lumber. Address C. H. SHEPARD, Lansing, Mich.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES---General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 373 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and secure something to their advantage.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENTS PATRONIZE THE Office of the Singer Sewing Machine, located for your convenience at 108 Twenty-second-st.

SINGER---BUY YOUR SEWING MACHINES AT the old Singer office, 178 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. & WILKINS, 2 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 151 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF NICHols and Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. and 126 North Clark-st., corner of Kinzie. Machines sold on easy monthly payments and sewing given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 355 West Madison-st.; branch 951 Wabash-av.

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Prices $20 and upwards. Machines fully warranted for 5 years. Salesroom, No. 178 West Madison-st. We want experienced canvassers, to whom we will pay a liberal commission. Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE---BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.---Five lots east of Western-av., and south of Kinzie-st.; $1,250 each.
10 lots on Indiana-st., corner of Hoyne.
10 lots on Fourth-st., corner of Hoyne.
15 lots on Ashland-av., corner of Hoyne.
3x100 corner Robey and Second-sts., choice lot.
2x100 on Second-st., near Oakley, will exchange for horses.
62 lots in Wicker Park, some frontage Park.
Three lots on Division-st., near Milwaukee-av.; $1,000.
40x190 Nos. 38 and 40 West Monroe-st.; $12,000.
74x100 southwest corner Jefferson and Jackson-sts., with house.
3x200 corner Adams and Jefferson-sts.
121x100 corner Desplaines and Madison, good for manufactory.
100x1oi to alley, DePuyster, near Halsted, block pavements.
200 feet fronting railroad, east of Western-av., facilities for switch.
Three lots on Canal, near Harrison-st., at a bargain.
100x120 corner VanBuren and Desplaines-st.
80x180 corner Canal and Fulton-sts.
80x156 on Jackson, near Fabrict-st.; $6,000.
40x125 on Paulina, near Harrison.
100x170 on Wright-st., near Canal.

FOR SALE---BY E. R. HORD & CO., REAL ESTATE Agents, 79 South Clark-st.
Fifty lots on Twenty-second, Ambrose, and Moore-sts., between Leavitt and Campbell, near McCormack's reaper factory.
Fine residences on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st.
Three-story brick residence on Twentieth-st., near Prairie-av.
Two-story frame house and large lot on Ellis-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.
40x160 feet on Oakwood Boulevard, just east of Vincennes-av.
12x165 feet southwest corner of Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st. This is a choice residence lot, high ground, and beautiful grove.

FOR SALE---MICHIGAN-AV. AND TWENTY-ninth-st., an elegant octagon marble front at a bargain, and easy terms.
Cottage and lot on Hoyne-st. near Adams, cheap, $3,100.
5 houses and lots corner Lake and Curtis-sts., very cheap.
House and lot on Peoria, near Lake, on monthly payments.
80x136 on Langley and Forty-second, $55.
25x200 on Monroe near Hoyne, cheap.
132x132 corner Adams and Hamilton-av., a choice building lot.
40 or 20 acres near junction of C. & P. and M. & St. Paul R. R.; best place in the market for subdivision.
10 acres at Washington Heights, $800.
LINGLE & DARLOW, LaSalle-st., 11 Otis Block.

FOR SALE---BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.---First-class brick residence lot, Indiana, Adams-st., near Paulina; $13,500.
Brick residence fronting Jefferson Park; good lots taken in part payment; $15,000.
Brick house and 30 feet lot on Park-av., near Robey; $7,000.
200 feet fronting Douglas Park, near Twelfth-st., in exchange for residence east of Ashland-av., and pay differences.
$5 fi corner Buddan and Twenty-eighth-sts.
Store and rooms; five years' time at 8 per cent.

FOR SALE---AT A BARGAIN---108x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts. 100x80, northeast corner of VanBuren and DeKoven sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 159 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE---GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down---4 years, 8 per cent. No quibbling business. ALFRED L. CRANE, 222 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE---AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Vincennes-av., Lexington Park, and Oakwood-sts. Inquire of O. CALwell, at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE---THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY. If you don't believe it, call and see. One of the very best houses, two full stories, French roof, spacious and elegant, east front, on Michigan avenue, just south of Twenty-second-st. Apply to or address A. J. AVERELL, Honore Block, No. 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE---LOTS 22x180 FEET EACH ON FULton-st., near California. No cash payment required if parties will improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE---MICHIGAN-AV., THREE-STORY AND basement brick house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Brick barn and lot 50x125 feet. Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE---A NEW STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, wood-brick front, with stone trimmings; lot and barn. Price, $7,000 cash. Bargain. E. M. CUMMINGS, No. 160 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE---A SPECIAL BARGAIN---NORTH WEST corner Wabash-av. and Forty-fourth-st., 171x185, cheap if taken in two days. J. HENRY WELL, Room 4, Fuller's Building, 139 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE---HOUSE AND LOT, $6,000; ONE $5,500; one $5,000; one $4,000. One new two-story and basement brick, with barn and lot, $7,000 cash; two at $10,000 each. Two cottages on Lake, near Union Park. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 160 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE---$8,200---11 ROOM 2-STORY DWELLING, 22x18 Story on Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne, south front. F. BOYD, 189 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE---SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON SOUTH Side, new, two blocks from cars, $2,000; easy terms. By W. W. WATSON, Room 4, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE---CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! GRAND and Ogden-avs., Lake, Fullerton-av., near Milwaukee-av. LAKEIN & CO., corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE---40x82 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Sedgwick and Wells-sts., also, 66 feet and 7 inches adjoining the 40 now fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1,105 Indiana-av. C. STOSE.

FOR SALE---NEW HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, ON WABASH-av., near Fifteenth-st. 7 years' lease of lot. Price, $4,000; one-half cash. Will pay a large percentage on the money. E. B. HILL, 259 Wabash-av., over 20 to 30.

FOR SALE---A BARGAIN---BRICK HOUSE, LOT, and new carpets, for only $5,500; easy terms; possession any time. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 La Salle.

FOR SALE---BY OWNER---NO. 9 DAVIS-ST., TWO blocks north of cars and 5 miles south of city, house built eight months, 14 stories, 8 rooms; water. Lot 24x125. Abstract to date. Price, $3,400. Apply to M. HALL, No. 690 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE---TWO HOUSES AND LOTS ON WALnut, near Leavitt-st., cheap, this week only. Must have money. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE---9 LOTS ON WEST INDIANA-ST., $1,200. 12 lots on Second-st., $300.
10 lots on Chicago-av., $900.
MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block, N. W. corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE---A STORY AND A HALF COTTAGE, containing 8 rooms. Address 83 South Ann-st.

FOR SALE---VINCENNES-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 11 rooms, and lot 24 feet front. No. 47 Vincennes-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE---BUILDING NOS. 89 AND 90 WEST Lake-st., with lease of lot until May 1, 1873. Inquire at No. 95 West Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE---CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE homes. 140 fifty-foot lots; $14,000. I am allowed 60 days in which to retail this property at wholesale prices; $200 per lot; one-tenth cash, balance in 9 equal terms, $25 each, and $10 per month. These lots are situated on Cottage Grove, near cars, schools, churches, and markets. Strong purchasers will make money on its investment. RAYMUND G. STILES, Agent, 275 East Madison-st., Room 81.

FOR SALE---SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS; also, choice building lots; and acre property on Kedzie and Rogers Park. ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Real Estate Dealers, 159 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE---CHEAP---20 OR FORTY ACRES IN Section 35, 40, 13-20 acres in Sections 15 and 24, 20, 12, 3 brick houses on the avenues, at two-thirds their value. H. S. ROBBINS, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE---5½ ACRE IN GOODWIN'S SUBDIVision, just west of Douglas Park. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE---AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK---WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PRIDUE & CO., 101½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE---NORTH EVANSTON, GLENCOE, ENsenada, and other real estate; great bargains. C. L. JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE---20 ACRES IN SECTION 35, TOWN 40, Range 14, at a decided bargain. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE---AT MAYWOOD, MARKET VALUE of a good four and 5 acres, $4,000; encumbrance on same $2,000. Will take one-half of remainder in cash, and one-half in good farming land in Iowa. Call at Kuhn's European Hotel. J. S. AMBROSE.

FOR SALE---AT AUSTIN---A FEW DESIRABLE lots, near depot, cheap. WM. H. CL. REE, 43 Central Union Block, Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE---612 EACH---50x125 FEET, IN Section 20, Lake View. Warranty deed. Good abstract furnished. Title perfect, and lots dry. Not for sale after Feb. 10. T. H. BOYD, 180 West Washington.

FOR SALE---FIVE AND TEN-ACRE BLOCKS IN Section 8, Washington Heights. Within 15 minutes' railway stations on and near the ground, making very easy and frequent access to the centre of the city. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE---10 OR 15 ACRES IN SEC. 1, TOWN 39, Range 14, at a decided bargain if sold soon. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE---40 ACRES CORNER FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. (Boulevard) and Ashland-av.; also 20 acres corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE---80 ACRES FRONTING EAST ON Douglas Park, but two blocks from Douglas Park station on the C., R. I. & P. R. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE---LARGE AND VERY SUPERIOR farm, in Central Michigan, highly improved. Will take Chicago residences and other property. A. E. VANDYKE & CO., 74 and 76 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE---FARM OF 160 ACRES, AND ONE OF 80 acres, both in full cultivation, with houses, stable, and cribs; prices $25 and $35 per acre; will exchange for other property. REDFIELD, Room 4, Morrison Block, southeast corner Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE---OR TO RENT---FARMS AT HINSdale, 40 to 320 acres. Call or address the owner, at 851 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED---REAL ESTATE---I WISH TO BUY A small house and lot worth about $2,500; $200 to $500 cash. Address W 61, Tribune office.

WANTED---FOR SUBDIVISION, FROM 15 TO 40 acres; must be well located and cheap for cash. Answers from owners solicited. Address W 77, Tribune office.

WANTED---I HAVE INQUIRIES FOR DWELLing houses in all parts of the city, ranging in price from $2,000 to $10,000. Leave descriptions. JACOB C. MAGILL, Real Estate Agent, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED---DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT ON one of the streets south worth $12,000. Cash exchange. C. L. JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.---TWO GENTLEMEN can have board with early breakfast, in a small, strictly private family. Terms, with fire, $7.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.---A HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Fire and gas. Also, single room for two gentlemen.

154 NORTH PEORIA-ST.---FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with or without board. Price, $8.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.---FURNISHED rooms and board for one or two gentlemen. Price, $7 a week. References required.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.---PLEASANT FURnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board, in a private family.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.---CAN ACCOMMODATE persons with first-class board with nicely

FOREIGN.

The Anglo-Russian Complication---England's Attitude.

Russia Favors a Neutral Zone in Central Asia.

Bismarck Worsted in His Political Contest with Von Roon.

Vesuvius Again in a State of Eruption.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The latest report on the Anglo-Russian troubles in Central Asia is, that Russia has proposed establishing a neutral zone, guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Afghanistan. The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas will participate in the Khivan expedition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—It is evident from the latest letters and newspapers from London, that the English Government has taken a very clearly-defined and threatening attitude against Russian aggression in Asia. The extremely decided and impressive tone of the English despatch to Russia, announcing the resolution of the British Government to refrain from all interference with Russian progress along the Amoo and Seer Rivers, so long as it does not menace Afghanistan or the principalities on the Upper Amoo, and others situated between Khiva and Afghanistan, was a total surprise to the Russian Prime Minister and his master. In common with other great Continental Powers, Russia is understood to have cherished the belief that Great Britain's fighting days were past. It is likely Russia expected to push her way in Central Asia much further than she has yet gone without having any fuss made about it. It has been said that she counted on advancing without remonstrance to a point where remonstrance would have become useless, and where armed resistance would have become difficult, if not impossible. She has been undeceived in good season. Lord Granville, for once, has put aside his easy-going ways. He has waited till the Russian advance into Khiva had become a matter of notoriety. Then, with entire politeness, but great firmness, he has pointed out to Russia the line on which, and the point to which, she may continue her advance unmolested and unresisted by Great Britain. If she keeps within it, well and good. If she goes beyond it, Great Britain will stop her if she can.

Mr. Smalley writes from London: "Englishmen will fight Russia if need be in Asia. They would greatly prefer not to fight, but show them Russia is menancing India, and that the moment is come when her advance threatens English supremacy in India, and they will start an army for Afghanistan and a fleet to Kronstadt, and set half the world in a blaze sooner than yield an inch on the banks of the Oxus."

The London *Times* says on this subject: "We have far more to lose in Asia than Russia has. She at the most could but be driven back a few hundreds of miles, with the prospect of recovering lost ground at some future opportunity. She has founded no empire in the East. Her subjects are only scattered tribes, owing her a loose, unsubstantial allegiance; whereas we rule a compact empire of great antiquity, highly civilized, and containing a population singularly susceptible of political alarm. Russia, as she well understands, could disturb us, and possibly create even serious commotions in the very heart of our dominion. There is no necessity for disguising the fact. We should embark in an Eastern war with far more powerful resources than Russia, but also with a far greater stake. We have something to fight for; Russia has nothing unless, indeed, it be freedom of conquest. On the other hand we have a decided advantage at the present conjuncture, for we alone can assuredly do what we undertake to do. What we may threaten we could most certainly perform. What the Russians could threaten might after all be found to evaporate in words."

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The *Herald's* Paris letter of the 9th contains an interview with Gambetta, in which he says that the Republican cause never looked brighter in France than now. In districts where Republicanism never before found rest we find friendship. When the Assembly comes together after recess it is most probable that the Monarchists will make one more despairing effort to overthrow Thiers, or rather to reduce him to the position of a mere Minister of the Right. This will be the great Parliamentary battle. We are apt to have it about February. But it will be the last effort of the Monarchists. They will be beaten as they been beaten always, whenever they dared the issue, and we shall slowly but surely drift upon dissolution. This solution, dissolution I mean, should come about May. You see by May the Prussians will have been paid the fourth milliard. But one more will remain, and for that abundant financial guarantees will be given. There can then be no further use for postponing the dissolution. The Prussians' sole interest in French politics is a pecuniary one, and they know full well that they are much more likely to have their fifth milliard promptly if the country is quiet than if it is disturbed. Disturbed and uneasy it will be if the present Assembly is not dissolved in six months. The dissolution of the Assembly all rests with Thiers. He has only to say "I cannot govern France with the aid of the Assembly," and the work is done.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—President Thiers will to-morrow sign the treaty of commerce between France and Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A despatch from Bordeaux says: A vessel supposed to be British went ashore last night on the coast near that city. All on board were probably lost.

GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the *World* writes again regarding Bismarck's loss of Imperial power: "So far as Prussia alone is concerned," he writes, "Prince Bismarck is outranked, and has for his sole consolation the Imperial Chancellorship and the rather questionable New Year's gift of the Black Eagle Order set with diamonds. I am forced to the belief that the Prince is under a temporary cloud. My conjecture is that he has tried to oust Von Roon, and the King, regarding the quarrel as a family matter, has interfered in favor of the elder son. All is emphatically not right from a Bismarckian point of view. It is now conceded on all sides that the Civil Marriage bill is to be indefinitely postponed. Prussia wears the look of entering upon the easy road of indifferentism, not to say reaction. A Von Roon Ministry, thoroughly organized, is now in power, and what that means can best be learned by studying the political history of eight and ten years ago. Since then Bismarck has changed wonderfully, but Von Roon is the same ultra, conservative, feudalistic, military bigot. Still, the Liberals reckon confidently upon Von Roon's incompetency A good soldier, he is anything but a first-rate politician."

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 27.—The larger portion of the Western United States Mail from Chicago was saved from destruction in the burning of the mail car near Grafton.

Some of the more important Government measures come before the Ontario Legislature this or next week. As yet, no bills of great importance have been introduced.

On Wednesday the Governor, Government, and Legislature will pay a visit to the Belleville Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institutes, some five hours' ride by rail east.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A meeting of the Trustees of the fund raised for the relief of the operatives during the cotton famine, was held at Manchester, last night. The amount on hand was reported to be $520,000. Earl Derby offered a resolution that the fund be applied to the foundation of a hospital for convalescents. The resolution was adopted.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The Minister of War is ill and confined to his bed.

The report of the Committee on the Abolition of Slavery and other reforms in Porto Rico will be read to-morrow in the Lower House of the Cortes.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Jan. 27.—There have been slight eruptions from Mount Vesuvius lately. No damage has been done, but some alarm was created.

NEW YORK.

The Internationals--Drowned--Atlantic Mail Steamship Company--Diseased Mutton--B'nai B'rith--The Tweed Case--Stokes' Bill of Exceptions--The Coal Trade--Murder Trials Next Month.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—About ten days ago Stokes received an anonymous letter, in which the writer said the paper had been saturated with a preparation of poison, and that it was strong enough to destroy life by application to the tongue. To-day another letter was sent to him which contained white powders carefully folded in neatly-cut white papers. The letter, which was signed "A Friend," counselled Stokes to keep up his spirits, and, if everything else failed, to try the enclosed powders, as they would help him. Stokes handed these communications over to Warden Finley, by whom they were sent to the Commissioners of Charity and Correction. The poisonous paper and powders are to be analyzed.

After the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. to-day had effected a compromise with the Government by paying $500,000, the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, the senior partner, caused an immediate dissolution of the firm, expelling the junior partners, who were the principal agents in swindling the Custom House.

It is reported that the twelve or fifteen wool-dealers in this city, who attempted to corner wool after the Boston fire, have abandoned the effort, and are in a distressed financial condition.

The additional evidence, taken in the Greeley will case to-day, indicated that Mr. Greeley was insane even before the Presidential election. Oliver Johnson testified that during the campaign the circulation of the *Weekly Tribune* increased from 119,000 to 170,000. It was sworn that Mr. Sinclair was a bankrupt debtor to the estate. A very damaging revelation was made of how A. J. Johnson, Greeley's nearest friend, attempted to purchase his *Tribune* shares at $5,000 a share, Mr. Greeley agreeing to the transaction after the derangement had become decided. The papers were executed, but Mr. Johnson found that his negotiation with an insane man was invalid, and dropped his claims. It was also sworn that Gabrielle was Mr. Greeley's favorite daughter, and that he always deeply regretted the conversion of Ida while in a Catholic convent.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—At a meeting of the Federal Council in the National Workingmen's Association, on Saturday, a committee was appointed to confer with the Cuban Junta, and to proffer the aid of the Internationals in their cause. Resolutions were passed calling upon General Grant to veto the bill granting lands in Iowa to a railroad corporation.

A movement is on foot by the Workingmen's Union of this city to have rural homes erected for them. They have resolved to petition the State Legislature on the subject.

Yesterday morning, about 1:30, while a surprise party of ladies and gentlemen was leaving the steamer Armenia, at pier No. 50, North River, Mrs. Lavinia Smiley, formerly the wife of the notorious Bill Poole, who was murdered here nearly 20 years ago, fell from the gang-plank and was drowned. Her body has since been recovered.

Charles H. Pfeifer, murdered by Nixon, was buried yesterday at Williamsburg. An immense multitude witnessed the ceremonies in the church, including tribes of the order of Red Men, of which deceased was a member. The white horse which Pfeifer was riding when shot followed the hearse.

There is every indication that the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company must soon pass into other hands from its present management, if the line is not altogether discontinued. Some forty processes alleging debt are said to have been prepared against the Company, aggregating $162,000.

It is stated that some 4,000 sheep which were suffering from a contagious skin disease were recently sent here from Illinois and slaughtered, and the meat distributed through the city. No alarm exists, however, as it is thought the mutton is nearly all disposed of, and that no more of the sheep have arrived.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Hebrew order of B'nai B'rith was held here yesterday.

The Treasurer of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company to-day said he had strong hopes that the steamers now in the hands of the Marshal would soon be released. The creditors of the Company are, he said, protected by liens on the property. The Havana mails will go by another line.

In the Tweed case, to-day, the examination of Tilden was further made to connect the defendant with contemporaneous transactions in the deposit of checks. The witness testified to finding these items in the Broadway Bank, not testified to before, namely, deposits by Garvey, forty-eight thousand, sixty-nine thousand, and forty thousand dollars, and the same day similar items to Ingersoll's account; on the same day, $127,000 entered to the debit side of Ingersoll's account, and the same amount to the credit side of Woodward; on the same day a deposit by Woodward, and a similar entry to the credit of Tweed. The aggregate of Tweed's deposits, from May to December, 1870, was $1,284,453; Woodward's corresponding deposits, $932,858.50; the total of Woodward's account from May to September, $3,650,000; of that sum $1,817,000 corresponded in amounts with the county liabilities' account. Recess. After recess, Tilden again took the witness stand, and resumed his statistical testimony, which continued to adjournment.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, this afternoon, counsel for Stokes presented affidavits prepared in support of the bill of exceptions. The affidavits state substantially that during the trial one juror went to the Grand Central Hotel and possessed himself of information, which did not come up during the trial; also, that another juror went to a pistol store to get information on some point, which was not clear to him; farther, that during the trial the prisoner once left the court-room without the knowledge of counsel, and was absent some minutes, while testimony was being taken; also, that once during the summing up by the prosecution, Judge Boardman left the court-room and was absent some time; also, that some of the jurors can be proved to have been imbued with a hostile feeling toward the prisoner. Judge Davis made the order returnable on Friday morning before Judge Boardman.

The middlemen are preparing for a vigorous resistance to the coal combination, and the movement is denounced on all sides. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have fixed the prices of coal for February at 30 cents per ton higher all round than in January.

Recorder Hackett, to-day, provided for the holding of a double session of the Court of Sessions during the February term, to bring to trial the numerous persons in the Tombs charged with murder.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Modoc War--The Wrong Man on Trial--Rich Tin Deposits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Nothing new from General Wheaton's camp in the Modoc region. The California troops *en route* from this city to the scene of action, under command of Colonel Throckmorton, are fifty miles from Redding. A company from Portland, Oregon, under command of Captain Miller, is at Grove Creek, over the worst part of the road.

General Gillen, who supersedes General Wheaton, will arrive at Yreka to-morrow, by stage.

The notorious thief, robber, and murderer, Charles Mortimer, confesses to having robbed the treasury of Santa Cruz County, for which offence the former Treasurer of that county, S. W. Blakely, is now on trial. After the confession, Mortimer and wife were taken from the jail in Sacramento to Santa Cruz for the purpose of testifying. Mortimer implicates another man, whose name has not been divulged.

The newly-discovered tin mines near San Diego are reported to be very rich. Several hundred pounds of ore has been brought to this city for assay. As the work progresses, the ledge increases in thickness, and the ore in richness.

Railroad News.

YANKTON, D. T., Jan. 27.—The first regular passenger train over the Dakota Southern Railroad arrived here from Sioux City at noon today. Citizens intend expressing their gratification in a few days by a grand demonstration and ball, and extend an invitation to the outside world to come and see us.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 27.—A private despatch from New York says that Andrew Pierce, Jr., has resigned the Presidency of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and Alden B. Stockwell has been elected to his place. Mr. Pierce has been elected General Manager of the road, and will have charge of its affairs as heretofore. Stockwell invests $2,000,000 in the securities of the road, and renewed efforts will be made to speedily carry the enterprise across the continent.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 27.—The stockholders of the Coal River (W. Va.) Railroad met to-day and elected the following Board of Directors: Florence Marmet, John A. Gano, L. H. Sargent, George Hafer, and Davis Wilson, all of Cincinnati; Thomas L. Brown, of West Virginia; Phillip S. Just, Philadelphia; A. H. Roward, Allegheny City. The Board of Directors was organized by electing Florence Marmet President; Thomas L. Brown, Vice President; Davis Wilson, Secretary; and George Hafer, Treasurer. It was decided to have the chief office at Cincinnati, and a branch office at Charleston.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—Articles of association of the Chicago & Ohio River Railway, with a capital of $4,000,000, was filed at the Secretary of State's office to-day. The road will run from the Ohio River, opposite Owensboro, Ky., to a point on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, a distance of 150 miles.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—The Senate met at 7:30 p. m. Only sixteen Senators were present, owing to delay of trains. The calling of the roll, which would show no quorum, was dispensed with. A substitute for the Assembly resolutions distributing the legislative manual was adopted. Bills were introduced: To amend the charter of the Wisconsin Odd Fellows Mutual Life Insurance Company, so as to have an annual meeting at the same time as the Grand Lodge, and elect three Directors annually; to change the time of the annual meeting of the Hecla Fire Insurance Company; for the relief of Assessors of three towns of Dane County who neglected to collect the dog tax. The latter was passed under suspension of the rules. One or two Committees made reports, and, after fifteen minutes' session, adjourned.

The Assembly met at 8 o'clock. Several petitions for repeal of the Tax Exemption laws were presented. A resolution was adopted for the abatement of the horrid stench of the Capitol vaults. A resolution was offered demanding the discontinuance of the charge for Post Office box and drawer rents as a step of chief importance in the direction of cheap postage.

Mr. Bartlett, of Eau Claire, introduced a bill offering the Northwestern land grant to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad on condition that it builds a road from the St. Croix River to Superior and Bayfield, and also from the Mississippi River to the Chippewa Falls, the latter within two years. Among other bills were: To make a ballot for the removal of town voting place; to make hopeless insanity for three years a ground of insanity; to provide that a case once noticed for trial shall remain on the calendar; to require the Supreme Court to decide all issues raised by briefs in a case; to punish agents for the improper disposing of property, making the offence larceny; to equalize the assessment of taxes by repealing all exemptions, except of public property.

A number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, Kelsey in the Chair.

A considerable railroad lobby arrived to-night.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—The following new bills were introduced: Providing that donation in aid of railroads by individuals shall not be void unless the road shall be completed within three years from the date of the donation; for an appeal from the decisions of County Commissioner by aggrieved parties; to provide that any injury to the good name of a person other than by word of mouth shall be a libel, and declared a felony; to provide that incorporated cities that have the power to borrow money or subscribe to the stock of any plank, macadamized, or gravel road or railroad, or to aid in the construction of a bridge on the petition of a majority of the freeholders.

After reading a number of House bills for the first time, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

The special order, being the consideration of the resolution for the employment of an official reporter for each House, and making arrangements for the publication of the reports was deferred until to-morrow.

The bill to protect the people of the State from empiricism was laid on the table.

Ten new bills were introduced, making 401 for this session, one of which was to provide for the appointment of three Commissioners for an inebriate asylum, and defining their duties. The Commissioners are required to investigate and report to the next General Assembly, whether the establishment of such an asylum is feasible, and if so, the best plans for the same. The sum of $1,000 is appropriated to carry out the object of the law.

A number of Senate bills were read and referred.

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—In the anti-Pomeroy caucus, E. S. Clark, who, Pomeroy says, was the author of the celebrated letter to W. M. Ross, relating to a division of profits on Indian goods, made a full statement of his transactions with the Senator, confirming each statement with an oath administered by Associate Judge Valentine, of the Supreme Court. Clark said that Pomeroy sent him a message last December by telegraph, soliciting an interview at Pittsburgh. The interview was arranged, and at that time Pomeroy gave him $100 for a partial confession that the letter was a forgery. Clark further swore that he appeared in Topeka on the 13th inst., and after several interviews consented to sign a written confession, that himself and the Senator's Clark prepared the letter and signed Pomeroy's name to it; received in payment for the confession the sum of $2,000, and agreed to leave Topeka and stay away until after the election of Senator. He held up in full view twenty one hundred dollar bills, and made oath that it was the identical money paid to him by Pomeroy in the Tifft House on the 16th of this month. He produced letters and telegrams from Pomeroy to corroborate the assertion.

The anti-Pomeroyites are elated over the exposure, and accredit every statement. Pomeroy and his friends pronounce it an infamous falsehood, not worthy of denial.

The Liberal members of the Legislature are in consultation to-night, and profess to be strong enough to dictate the choice of a Senator. Pomeroy claims to-night that he will receive sixty votes on the first ballot to-morrow.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27.—In the Senate, this morning, J. Q. Smith, of the Fifth District, tendered his resignation as Senator, to take effect March 4.

In the House, bills were introduced to authorize the formation of competing gas companies in cities; to amend the Liquor law so as to make the sale of liquor to minors or habitual drunkards *prima facie* evidence of guilt; to make it unlawful to kill deer in Ohio, except during the months of November and December; to authorize life insurance companies to do business on $100,000 capital. The House joint resolution requesting Ohio Senators to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill now before the National Senate, to repeal the Bankrupt law, was adopted.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27.—In the House, this afternoon, a communication was received from the Auditor of State showing that there had been paid from the State Treasury for the Superintendent and Architect of Benevolent Institutions, $76,842.

A bill was introduced to make fees of witnesses before Courts of Record $2 per day; before Coroner's juries $1.50, and before Justices $1 per day.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 27.—The House met this morning, no quorum. In the afternoon fifty-eight were present and transacted considerable routine business though nothing important or decisive. A petition was introduced from the citizens of Van Buren County, asking the repeal of the law creating a County Superintendency of Schools. Three House bills passed and are ready for the Senate.

The Committees start on a visiting tour to-morrow morning.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 27.—The House Joint resolution, asking for increase of mail service between this city and Fort Smith to daily service passed the Senate to-day.

The Governor has issued a proclamation ordering an election for March 3, on the pending amendment, doing away with the disfranchising clause of the Constitution.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The majority of the Legislative Committee on the liquor law have reported the House a bill to repeal the beer clause.

Almira Stickley, the girl who shot Wright at Cedar Falls, Iowa, is reported to be trying to starve herself to death.

—Governor Austin, of Minnesota, has appointed Colonel E. P. Evans, of Garden City, as Commissioner to visit and examine into cases of suffering caused by the late snow-storm along the line of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road. Another Commissioner will be appointed for the northern part of the State.

JAPAN.

Matters at Yokohama---The New Order of Things Still Going Forward.

The New Calendar---A Corner on Head-Coverings.

Abolition of Heathen Holidays---The Sabbath Recognized.

Clippings from the Japan Herald---Commercial and Business Facts, &c.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Dec. 23, 1872.

Our American friends should know, and be assured, that there is no truth in the reports that progress here has been checked and the new regime overthrown or impeded. On the contrary,

THERE IS CONTINUED PROGRESS,

with every indication that the movement is strengthening itself continually. The Government has lately decreed that the Heathen calendar shall be abolished, and in future the division of time is to be, like our own, into weeks, months, and years,—an extension of the area of the American almanac-makers. The patent-medicine men can order Japanese editions at once. All the old Heathen holidays are abolished, and the Christian Sabbath and the Christmas of Christendom take their place. What a change is here foreshadowed for the future of this interesting and now rapidly-progressing nation. The full meaning of this change is shown in a translated order from the new Customs Department, published in the *Japan Herald* of this place, which I copy entire:

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION, NO. 20.

For the convenience of merchants, permission will in future be given to land or ship merchandise on Sundays, holidays, and after working hours on ordinary days, under the following rules:

1. When one or more merchants are desirous, upon good and sufficient reason to be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs, to land or ship cargo on a Sunday, holiday, or after hours on an ordinary day, application must be made in reasonable time to the Commissioner of Customs by the agent of the vessel from or to which such cargo is to be landed or shipped.

2. The Commissioner of Customs may grant the necessary permission on the following conditions:

(A.) That due entry shall have been made at the Custom House, and the proper duties paid, of and upon the goods to be landed or shipped, during office hours of an ordinary day.

(B.) That the agent of the vessel aforesaid shall pay the Commissioner of Customs, for the remuneration of the officers required for such extra work, the following fees:

IF REQUIRED TO WORK ON A SUNDAY OR HOLIDAY.

After 10 a. m. and not beyond 4 p. m.............$ 25
After 10 a. m. and not beyond 6 p. m............... 40
After 10 a. m. and not beyond 12 night............. 70
After 10 a. m. and beyond 12 night.................. 120

ON AN ORDINARY DAY.

After 4 p. m. and not beyond 6 p. m..............$ 15
After 4 p. m. and not beyond 12 night.............. 45
After 4 p. m. and beyond 12 night.................... 95

3. Goods passing through the Custom House during the above periods will be liable to detention for examination and appraisement, if requisite, in the same manner as if landed or shipped during ordinary office hours.

NAKASHIMA NOBUYUKI,
Commissioner of Customs.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS, YOKOHAMA, 14th December, 1872.

CLEARING UP THE WATER-FRONT.

Your Chicago readers, since the transient occupation of your lake-front in the emergency period following the fire, will appreciate what has just been done by the Government in clearing up the water-fronts along the principal streets of the water-side. These have hitherto been neglected by the Government, and the consequence is, that all kinds of small shops have been built upon these places,—the owners exercising the right of "squatter sovereignty," and paying no rent. Notice was given to these squatter sovereigns, a few days ago, that they must vacate the premises. Accordingly, the small army of barbers, refreshment-saloon keepers, amateur dentists, fruit-sellers, and nondescript business folks generally, have left, and their shanties have all been removed. The change from a bustling street of shops, stands, and bargainers in articles cheap for iron cash,—in which coolies and the other select street mobocracy of Yeddo enjoyed themselves daily,—to a bare ground devoid of everything, has taken place with astonishing rapidity. These vacant places will be gravelled, and kept clean, and open for the public benefit. The change is vastly for the better, and is one of the many signs of the activity and enterprise of the officers of the Tokei Fu.

THE NEW NATIONAL EMBLEMS.

The Japanese Government, in order to prepare fully for the expected increase of mail-communication between all parts of Japan, have published a notification of the form of the flag decided upon for use on Japanese mail-steamers. It is of the usual size, and has two red bars upon a white field. Each bar is in the shape of a rectangle, from which one of the smaller rectangles contained in it has been removed. This makes the twenty-seventh flag, or designated signal, determined upon by the Dai Jo Kuan, for the various departments of the army, the navy, the Mikado's family, public works, telegraph ships, lighthouse ships, etc.

JAPAN AT VIENNA.

The collection of Japanese exhibits intended to be shipped next month for the Austrian Exhibition at Vienna, is now on view at Tokei. To-day His Majesty the Mikado visited the show, which has cost the Government about $200,000. The exhibition is rich in silks, both the raw material and manufactured. There is a fine collection of minerals, also of porcelain. Of lacquerware and of bronzes, contrary to what might have been expected, there is but a poor show, though this is attributed to the whole of the articles in these departments not yet being sent in. There is a capital series of the cereals, roots, fruits, vegetables, and other productions of the soil; models of native implements, tools, &c. Altogether, the collection is an interesting one, and worth a visit to Tokei. The largest object to be shown is a *fac simile* in *papier mache* of Daiboots, bronzed to look like the original. There is a fine lot of cut crystals. To-morrow, the exhibition will be open to the diplomatic corps; and on succeeding days, yet to be determined, to officials, foreign and native; and finally, for two days yet to be named to the foreign public, who will be admitted in limited number by ticket procurable from the foreign members of the Austrian Commission.

PRISON REFORM.

To the credit of the Government, the subject of prison-reform has not been forgotten, several officers in the Embassy being charged with the duty of inspecting and reporting upon the subject of foreign prisons. The Iruma Ken has applied to the Government, through the Okura Sho, for permission to build a decent and comfortable jail, in accordance with higher ideas of mercy and reform than have been hitherto in vogue in this country. The permission has been granted.

THE RIGHT OF JEHUS.

Not long ago, an order was issued from the Kencho to the effect that the English rule of the road had been adopted: When two vehicles from opposite direction meet, each should go to the left; when a vehicle overtakes another going in the same direction it should go to the right in order to pass it,—the overtaken vehicle of course keeping to the left. I apprehend that the decisions of the various Courts of Law established in Yokohama will be guided by the above rule.

THE JAPAN HERALD.

I have drawn largely from the *Japan Herald*, —a very handsome six-column sheet, filled with advertisements at "a dollar an inch." The patent-medicine men, the piano men, and the Underwriters are out strong in display. The Yokohama House advertises "Tiffin at 12:30; dinner at 7 p. m." The Spring Valley Brewery Company present the claims of their "Pure Lager Beer." (will not some of your Chicago philosophers be coming over this way to ask the Mikado to take a look at the Sabbath through a lager-beer mug, as they are trying to force you to do in Chicago?)

The *Herald* is full of announcements of steamers and the Union Pacific Railway. Fares to New York, $378.50; to Europe, *via* New York, $440; from ports in China, $50 additional. The "Great Northern Telegraph China & Japan Extension Company" announce that—

In consequence of the establishment of a daily overland express mail, organized by the Japanese Government on purpose to facilitate the telegraphic communication *via* Nagasaki, the undersigned is prepared, from the 14th inst., to forward telegrams daily *via* Nagasaki. The double land lines through Russia are now opened, and the rate for transmission of 20 words to all places in Europe is $23.50, except to Russia, where the rates are unaltered.

How sudden changes work inconvenience to old customs is very pleasantly shown in the following, which, in Wall street parlance, would be termed

A CORNER IN HEAD-COVERINGS.

Owing to the recent order advising or requiring the natives to cut off their queues, and not to shave their heads any longer, the city presents the appearance of being inhabited by a population of priests, with a few weeks' crop of new hair on their skulls. Several cunning speculators, as soon as the order was issued, bought up all the hats in the city, and the price of head-coverings rose greatly in consequence. All the orders sent to Kobe and Osaka could not be filled, nor would they supply the demand if they were. Many new orders for hats from Europe and America have been the consequence. The hat-stores in these countries will doubtless ship their old stock to Japan, and, though the hat-famine will be relieved, yet the prospective flood of all manner of horribly unfashionable toggery for the head is something appalling to think of.

MISSION ENTERPRISES.

The American missionaries now here feel a strange sensation as they look about and see how ancient Heathenism is melting away by the marvellous change of a national *regime*, and the way seems open for the extension of the best influences of Bible Christianity. The other day, I attended the baptismal service of four young men, members of a large Bible class of thirty, all students, and from all parts of the country. Eighteen young men have just come in here as students from one interior province. It is marvellous that these things can be written of Japan, once the most exclusive of the nations of the Old World. I will write you again of some of the features of the Court, and the measures being taken still further to bring in the new day of Japan.

J. N. H.

DES MOINES.

Iowa State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry--A Murderous Encounter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 27.—Iowa State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry meets in this city to-morrow, to continue in session four days. Nearly five hundred delegates arrived to-day, and each arriving train adds largely to the gathering host. It is estimated that there will be twelve hundred delegates in attendance. An informal meeting was held this evening to block out a programme and to arrange necessary details. General Aiken, of South Carolina, will arrive to-morrow and address the Convention to-morrow evening. It is understood that transportation will be the main question, and that the matter of purchasing and manufacturing agricultural implements and the question of arranging, by agents or otherwise, for the sale of farm products, will be thoroughly examined.

On Saturday night a murderous encounter took place at a house in Jasper County, at which Wm. Roberts was fatally cut in the abdomen until his bowels protruded, and was also hit on the head with a brick, and seriously kicked in the stomach. James Ball was stabbed in the leg, and Wm. Vandyke cut in the head. A Mr. Bantram had his face mashed, and half-a-dozen others were more or less hurt. The trouble was between two factions in the neighborhood, between which a bitter feud has existed for some time. Both parties attended the ball well armed and equipped for a fight.

DETROIT.

A Mayor Fined for Ignoring the Health Ordinances.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—Hugh Moffat, Mayor of this city, was yesterday fined $200 by the Recorder for violating the small-pox ordinance in December last. He tore down a small-pox sign from the house of a neighbor, and, on its being replaced, tore it down again. As no prosecution was made by the police authorities, the Council passed a resolution requesting the Police Commissioners to prosecute for the repeated offence. The case was heard last week, and the decision given to-day. The Mayor is out of town, and it is not known whether he will pay the fine or appeal the case.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications. --Reports from Various Points.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Cold weather in the Northwest this morning, the thermometer indicating 11 degrees below at Breckinridge, Minn., 2 below at Duluth, and zero at St. Paul, 10 above at Milwaukee, 6 above at Chicago, 22 above at Grand Haven, Mich., 6 above at Detroit. Snowing along the Union Pacific Railroad, with the thermometer 15 below at Cheyenne and 9 above at Omaha; also, snowing at Knoxville, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, throughout New England, Kingston and Montreal, Canada, and Oswego. Raining at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, Va. Cloudy throughout the South, with thermometer 43 at New Orleans, 24 at Memphis, 39 at Augusta, Ga., 58 at Charleston, and 61 at Jacksonville, Fla.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Probabilities—For New England and the Middle States, rising barometer, decided fall of temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and very generally clear weather. From Kansas, Missouri, and the Ohio Valley to Minnesota, Upper Lakes, and Lake Erie, high and rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to northwesterly winds, and generally clear and very cold weather, winds probably veering to northwesterly over Kansas and Southern Missouri. From the South Atlantic Coast to Kentucky and West Virginia, rising barometer, lower temperature, fresh and possibly brisk northerly and northwesterly winds, and generally clear weather. For the Western Gulf States, falling barometer, fresh and possibly brisk northeasterly to southwesterly winds, and cloudy and very probably threatening weather, and these conditions possibly extend eastward over the Eastern Gulf States, and possibly northward to Tennessee and Southern Missouri.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Jan. 27.—After a 36-hours' storm, three feet of snow fell at Hamilton. Here the weather is warm and pleasant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The snow-storm still continues, and travel is greatly impeded.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property at Various Places Yesterday.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 27.—An incendiary fire at Lapeer, Mich., on Sunday morning, destroyed the drug store of Vincent & Cary, with all its contents; also the American Express and Western Union Telegraph offices with a large amount of express goods; the jewelry store of D. W. Hinman and the drug store of Cannon & Bristol. The stock mostly removed. The total loss is $20,000; insurance, $7,000.

UNION SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Cayuga Lake bending works were burned to-night. The lumber yards adjoining were saved. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—A fire this morning at half-past 1, in Madison, Ind., destroyed the Walnut street brewery, owned by John Butz. Loss, $35,000; no insurance. Employes sleeping in the building barely escaped. The fire originated in the malt-kiln.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 27.—A large fire occurred in the town of Kingstree, S. C., this morning, and destroyed stores and dwellings to the value of $50,000. One-fourth insured.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Dr. J. H. Way, of Kankakee, has been sued for $15,000 damages for alleged malpractice, by a patient named Dudley.

The Quincy packers have cut up 47,000 hogs.

A man named Miller was shot by another named Davidson, at Jamestown, Ind., yesterday. Miller is not expected to live.

John Hunt, colored, while engaged in slaughtering hogs in Cairo, placed the butt of a rifle on the ground with the muzzle leaning against his breast, when the powder-horn fell on the hammer in such a manner as to discharge the piece, killing him instantly.

Another Absconding Defaulter.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27.—A despatch to-night states that Luther Williams, who has for years resided here, and has borne an excellent reputation, has absconded, leaving the affairs of two important estates of which he was administrator in a sadly mixed condition.

A Horrible Tragedy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—On Friday, at Piney Branch Station, Rock Castle County, on the Knoxville branch road, George W. Murray, manager of the tramway connection with the coal mine, in a quarrel with a young man named Walker Bledsoe, knocked him off the car on the tramway. Bledsoe's stepfather, Leo Arnold, accosted Murray about it a few minutes later, when the latter drew a pistol, but threw it down, and the two commenced fighting. Finding Arnold overpowering him, Murray reached for the pistol and shot his adversary through the stomach, inflicting a mortal wound. Arnold sprang up, seized a handspike, and literally beat out Murray's brains with it, killing him instantly. Arnold still lingers, but his physicians say he cannot live. Both men were married, and leave families.

OBITUARY.

William Cassidy.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 24.

William Cassidy, editor-in-chief of the Albany *Argus*, died at Albany yesterday morning. At the time of his death he was a member of the Commission for revising the Constitution of this State. Mr. Cassidy was between 50 and 60 years of age. His father was an emigrant from Ireland, and early settled in Albany, where William, we believe, was born.

For a quarter of a century previous to 1843, the Albany *Argus*, under the editorial management of Edwin Croswell, was the organ of the New York Democracy, and held a prominent position among the Democratic journals of the Union. But it was more than suspected of not favoring the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President at the approaching National Convention in 1844, and it had certainly grown timid and conservative, and was beginning to lose the confidence of the more advanded wing of the New York Democrats, of which Van Buren, Wright, and Flagg were the conspicuous leaders, and who began to be called radicals, and were charged with lack of zeal in support of the grasping pretensions of the slave power of the country. So, in obedience to the wishes of the radical branch of the party, Mr. Van Dyke, then recently a State Senator, and in our times Sub-Treasurer in this city, and Mr. French, a young gentleman of large means, and a brother-in-law of John Van Buren, purchased a small sheet, called the Albany *Atlas*, and enlarged it, and gave it a fresh start as the rival, and indeed the opponent, of the *Argus*.

Very soon after the *Atlas* commenced its new mission, young Cassidy was engaged as assistant editor. And now open war between these two journals at the capital was declared, and hostilities soon raged in every county in the State, the combatants who rallied around the *Argus* being called Hunkers, while those who followed the fortunes of the *Atlas* gloried in the name of Barnburners. The contest involved both State and National affairs, the policy in regard to the former advocated by the Barnburners being consequently incorporated in the main into the Constitution of 1846, while in respect to the latter their drift will be understood when it is remembered that they cautiously resisted the annexation of Texas, and warmly supported the Wilmot Proviso. Van Dyke wrote ably and well, but the fire and brilliancy which soon made the *Atlas* the delight of its friends and the dread of its foes were due to Cassidy. The course of the *Atlas* ultimately led to the assembling of the famous Free Soil Convention at Buffalo, in 1848, which nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and Charles Francis Adams for Vice President, caused the defeat of General Cass and the success of General Taylor, and dealt a blow against Slavery from which the institution was never able to recover. Some of the New York Democrats who followed the flag of the *Atlas* in that campaign eight years later, helped to found the Republican party, and became distinguished among its leaders. We only need name Preston King, James S. Wadsworth, David Dudley Field, and Reuben E. Fenton. Of other prominent Democrats of like faith who are now living, but were never Republicans, we may mention John A. Dix, Sanford E. Church, Samuel J. Tilden, and Azariah C. Flagg.

The active, vigorous, brilliant years of Mr. Cassidy's editorial career were from the commencement of his connection with the *Atlas* down to the formation of the Republican party in 1856, when a large body of his attached friends became foremost in the ranks of this new radical organization. During the intervening years the *Atlas* became united with the *Argus*, first taking the name of both journals, but soon assuming that of the *Argus* only. Mr. Cassidy had ever since been at the head of the editorial department, and his paper has always been regarded as the organ of the Democratic party of New York. Of late Mr. Cassidy has paid less attention to his journal than he was wont to do in the earlier stages of his career. He has grown rich, and doubtless somewhat indolent, while changes in the system of journalism, even in the interior, and the steadily advancing power of the metropolitan press, rendered an able newspaper at the State capital less influential than when he, a rising young man, was struggling for reputation and position in the editorial chair of the *Atlas*.

Mr. Cassidy, though a shrewd observer and a sound adviser in public affairs, was never an ardent politician. Indeed, his mind was too finely strung to relish the strong flavor of the caucus, and it was with reluctance that he took part even in State Conventions. He was totally averse to accepting office, and we believe the only public positions he held were those of member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, and of the Commission for Revising the Constitution, now sitting at Albany. He was a wary and judicious counsellor on public questions, and his advice was sought and often followed by Governors Wright, Seymour, and Hoffman. He was the brother-in-law of Peter Cagger, so long the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and was the special confidant of John Van Buren. He was in favor of the nomination of Chief Justice Chase as the Democratic candidate for President in 1868, and, throughout the last campaign, vigorously supported Horace Greeley.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27.—Robert B. Cranston, ex-Congressman, died this morning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—M. Paul Messaut, a well-known French journalist, and a resident of the United States since 1869, died on Long Island yesterday morning.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27.—B. W. Norris, ex-member of Congress from the Third Alabama District, died this morning.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Luther Tucker, editor and proprietor of the *Cultivator* and *Country Gentleman*, died yesterday.

Numbers in the Lottery.

In the reign of George I. the footman of a lady of quality dreamed that two particular numbers would turn up prizes; he bought these two tickets on the following day; but they both turned up blanks, and he put an end to his existence. In his trunk was found a memorandum to the effect that, when his riches came to him, he would marry Grace Farmer, that he would make her wait upon him, and that he would eat and drink all day long. Toward the end of the same reign, a mathematician, familiar with the theory of probabilities, demonstrated that, in a particular year, the chances were 34,999 to 1 against a particular number winning the £10,000 prize, 11,669 to 1 against £5,000 prize, and 6 to 1 against obtaining any prize at all. But all such warnings were of no use. A banker's clerk was one day found raving mad in the street; he had bought a ticket bearing a favorite number, and was robbed of it. On the day of the drawing of the lottery that number came up a £30,000 prize, and grief and rage were too much for him.

The days of George III. were full of odd incidents about lucky numbers in the lottery. One Mr. Barnes, a grocer, bought four consecutive numbers; fearing that this would be unlucky, he exchanged one of them; but by an annoying freak of fortune, the rejected number turned up a £20,000 prize, which fell to the lot of one Captain Young. About a fortnight before the drawing of one of the lotteries, three friends determined to buy a ticket among them; but not being able to agree upon the number to be selected, they requested a little girl to decide for them. She fixed upon No. 10,000. They did not like it, thinking the number too obvious, not sufficiently mysterious. She refused to amend her choice, declaring her conviction that the number would prove a lucky one. Whereupon, setting her down as a silly goose, they bought another ticket; but No. 10,000, as it happened, *did* turn up a prize of £20,000.

An odd incident was connected with a lottery ticket early in the present century. Baron D'Aguilar was requested by a friend to purchase for him No. 14,068, which he felt certain would prove a lucky one. The Baron could not fulfil the commission, for he found that this particular number was already sold. The number came up a prize of £20,000. So far there was vexation for Baron D'Aguilar's friend. On the other hand, the lucky winner (a draper in Cornhill) remained a long time without his money, owing to a blunder of his own. He had bought ten tickets, and had entered their numbers in a notebook as a memorandum; but he wrote 16,068, instead of 14,068, and remained long ignorant of the fact that that ticket had proved a lucky one.

The owner of White Conduit House, some sixty or seventy years ago, lost his all by lotteries, and became impoverished. Meeting a friend one day, he said he had a presentiment that a certain particular number would be a great prize; money was lent to him to buy; it came up a prize; he squandered the treasure, and died a beggar. A man, and his cousin, a married woman, clubbed their small means to buy a sixteenth of a lottery ticket; she went to the office to buy it, taking with her a little girl; the girl, being asked to select the number, fixed upon 23,824: she could give no particular reason, but adhered to her choice, declaring that the number would be a lucky one. It came up a prize of £10,000; the man went and received the due aliquot part, £565. Having some peculiar notions about the property or non-property of married women, he pocketed all the money, but the law afterward compelled him to share it with her. Charles Lamb tells a story of a gentleman who had purchased No. 1,069; passing a lottery office, he saw a placard announcing that that number had come up a £20,000 prize; he walked around St. Paul's to cool his agitation before entering the office; on going back again, he found that he had mistaken 10,069 for 1,069.

The law had frequently to decide cases about lucky numbers. A lady (just before the abolition of lotteries in 1826) wished to purchase the number of the year in which she was born, 1792; finding this was sold, she bought one differing from it by 0 only, namely, 17,092. She was in the hall when, as she declared, No. 17,092 was audibly announced as a £30,000 prize, and she brought an action for the money; but it was proved that her ears or her imagination must have deceived her. In another case, one Mr. McKellar owed some kindness to his friend, Mr. Bellamy. He bought a quarter of a ticket, and said that Bellamy should have half the proceeds, if it turned up a prize. This was done twice over, but both tickets were blanks. Bellamy's daughter then dreamed that No. 5 would be a £20,000 prize; this number was not to be had; but "something told Bellamy to multiply his daughter's number by itself, and add 2 to it." This made 27. No. 27 was bought, and it was drawn a £20,000 prize. McKellar declared that he had not repeated his promise after the second failure, and a lawsuit was maintained to decide this point. Bellamy also claimed an additional percentage "for the ingenuity of his guess about No. 27."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Confession of the Murderer of President Morales, of Bolivia.

Frederico Lafaye, who shot General Morales, the President of Bolivia, on the night of the 27th of November last, has given to the public of La Paz the following declaration, dated 30th November:

"At half-past 9 of that memorable night I was in the saloon of the Government Palace, where there are two tables for the game of rocambo, there being present Senor Medeiros, who was playing with Colonel M. Baron, and also Lieutenant Colonel Mohria and a Mr. Apiricio. I had scarcely been there a few minutes when General Morales came in and asked for Com. La Vigna (his Aide-de-Camp). On presenting himself Morales commenced to strike him, and ordered that the window should be opened that he might throw him out of it into the plaza. Other Aides-de-Camp proceeded to execute the order. I then interfered between them, snatching away from Morales the sword he had taken from La Vigna, fearing that as he could not throw him out of the window he might use the weapon instead; I tried to get him to be calm and not give rise to such a scandal, but with no effect; he began to insult and strike every one within his reach; I begged him to desist and consider the honor of his family and the rank he held in the Republic, and that if he suspected misconduct on the part of his officers to have them tried; he then struck a blow which made me stagger back, but I still persisted in trying to persuade him, but all was of no avail. He began to attack Colonel Lavandenz and others in the same way, when I received another blow harder than the first, telling me at the same time to "get out of the house." My indignation got the better of my reason, and drawing my revolver I fired at him seven shots, and then returned to the barracks and put the troops under arms. Colonel Lavandenz arriving at the same time, I told him my object was that the rifles should take charge of the armory and prevent any disorder on the part of the other forces. Having arranged matters, with this object, I returned to my house."

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—CATTLE—Total beeves for the week 7,400, or 1,000 less than last week. For to-day, 125 cars at Communipaw, 105 at Hundredth street, and 34 at Weehawken, making 4,450, against 5,560 last Monday. Quality generally inferior, and thin cattle lower. Fat stock scarce, and selling readily at 12@12½c; a few extras at 13¼@14c; medium, 11¼c; poor cows and oxen, 8@11c; most Texans, 9¼@10¼c. To-day, 5 cars 5 cwt sold at 10c, 55 lbs per cwt; 3 cars 6¼ cwt, 10¾c, 56 lbs; 6 cars rough 6¾ cwt, 9¾c. 4 cars Ohio 7¼ cwt, 12@13c; 4 cars Illinois 1,160 lbs, 11¼c, 57 lbs per cwt; 5 cars 6¾ cwt, 11¼@11¾c; 5 cars Ohio 6¾ cwt, 12c; 4 cars Illinois 7¼ cwt, 12@14c. Stock all sold, and last sales the best.

SHEEP.—Receipts—26,900 against 24,600 last week. Market crowded to-day, with 10,500 sheep, and trade dull at lower rates, or 4¾c for 12 cars rough Kentucky; 5¾c for 3 cars av 77 lbs, thin Ohio; 6⅞c for 1 car av 87 lbs, Illinois; 7c for 1 car av 108 lbs, Canada; 7¾c for 2 cars av 115 lbs; 8¾c for 1 car av 120 lbs. Much stock unsold.

HOGS—Receipts—33,000 against 32,000 the previous week. Still we we have a very strong market at higher prices, or 5@5¾c for live, 5¾@6c for heavy dressed, 6¾c for 200 lbs, 7¾c for pigs; Western dressed selling at 5¾@6¾c. There were 6,700 Western dressed for the week.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A heavy snow storm rendered business very quiet with the jobbers, but the agents representing prints, dress-goods, and woollens were well employed. Cotton goods are very strong at unchanged quotations. The jobbers have partially followed the agents advance of 2½c per yard on wide bleached sheetings. The Pacific Mills are showing splendid lines of new dress fabrics, percales, cretonnes, and lawns. Woollen goods are quiet but steady in price. Prints are in fair jobbing demand for filling orders. Foreign goods rule very dull.

Evening Provision Board.

CORNER TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND WABASH AVENUE, Jan. 27.—Sales, 250 tcs lard at 7¾c, seller February; 250 tcs lard at $7.60, seller March; 250 tcs lard at 7¾c, seller April; 250 tcs lard at 7¾c, seller April.

—The increase of population by States, 1870 over 1860, was: Illinois, 827,940; Pennsylvania, 615,736; New York, 502,024; Ohio, 325,749; Indiana, 330,209; Michigan, 434,946; Iowa, 516,-879; Kansas, 257,193; Minnesota, 267,683; Missouri, 539,283; Nebraska, 104,152; Wisconsin, 278,789.

—A San Francisco policeman saw a copy of Gerome's celebrated "Slave Mart" in a picture dealer's window. He informed the shop-keeper that the exposure of such a picture was against the law, and accordingly made way with the disgraceful thing. It was found afterward by the dealer upon the walls of that functionary's own house.

DIED.

SHERWOOD—On the 24th inst., at Bridgeport, Ct., Dea. David Sherwood, aged 94 years, father of Mrs. Dr. Dyas, of this city.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, (ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.) Office and Salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.

Mondays—REAL ESTATE.
Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.
Thursdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.
Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cash advances made on receipt of Merchandise. Consignments solicited.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Our Regular Wednesday Auction Sale of BOOTS AND SHOES Will be a well assorted one of all grades of goods that consignors insist must be closed out at once.

Sale—Jan. 29, at 9 1-2 A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

The Well-known and Established Saloon and Billiard Hall, No. 421 South Clark and Polk-sts., formerly occupied by Geo. B. Mansur, Esq. Three first-class Billiard Tables, and everything pertaining to a first-class saloon. The contents to be sold in round numbers, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock sharp.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auct's.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

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